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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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MARKED UP

THE ACTIONS AND UTTERANCES OF PUBLIC MEN FIGURED OUT.

Raising Wages to Obtain a Higher Standard—When the "Post" is Not Anti-Big-Stick — "Law and Order" Caught Either Way—Charity as a Form of Sport.

The German Kaiser makes a good point in favor of his application for a raise of wages. Since his present wages—\$3,000,000—were fixed, the cost of living has gone up so high that the purchasing power of that \$3,000,000 is considerably lower than it originally was. At the same time the Kaiser forgets to say that when his wages were last raised to \$3,000,000 they were not raised in response to a higher cost of living. They were raised in response to the higher standard of living that he chose to assume. The Kaiser being an international figure he should be taken for an international pace-setter. The workers should follow the Kaiser's lead—raise their standard of living, demand wages in keeping therewith, and when prices go up demand that wages keep military step.

The "Evening Post," ostentatiously the apostle of anti-war and anti-Big-Stick, comes out quite decidedly in favor of strenuous measures by the President to make Venezuela come to terms. All of which suggests the question: With how much stock has the bogus and riotous Bernudes Asphalt Company, garbioned the pockets of the "Post"?

Senator La Follette's great speech, demonstrating the fraudulency and feloniousness of American financialism, is certain to reappear in the answer of Venezuela to the "Big Stick" growl for the payment of indemnities on the allegations of "three investments made by the claimants." It would not be the first time that Venezuela disarmed, with documents from their own camp, the filibustering financiers who, expecting aid from Washington, tried to create fictitious values in Venezuela. Already the moral corpse of Loomis is floating down the stream of history. Others will follow.

J. Pierpont Morgan, kept indoors at his lodgings in Rome on account of a general strike in that city, must have had time to reflect upon the "backwardness" of the "dago," compared with the up-to-date methods of the American Police. Rome evidently has no Police Commissioner Bingham with an "iron hand." If Rome only had that, then a mounted Police force would have "cleared" the streets for Morgan by riding roughshod over the pedestrians even on the sidewalk—and perhaps even a convenient bomb may have exploded to furnish subsequent justification to previous brutality.

Is the State of Illinois right in its allegation that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has unlawfully withheld \$15,000,000 due to the State Treasury? If so, then the "law and order" company is a felonious law breaker. Is the State of Illinois wrong in its charge? Then, seeing that the State has every means to ascertain the facts and to avoid mistakes, the State would be guilty of an offense that looks very much like blackmail. Whichever way, "Law and Order" stands once more self-pilloried.

"Money stringency compels Helen Gould to close two of her greatest charities." This is no joke taken from some funny paper, hard-driven for a joke. It is a sober report, truthfully reporting the fact. What fact? The fact that Helen Gould is pinched by money stringency and has to live on half rations? Not at all, because that is not a fact: the lady lives in boisterous luxury on million-rations. What, then, is the fact? The fact contained in the report is that capitalist charity not only begins but ends at home; and the further fact that, before the capitalist will begin to give back in retail a little portion of his plunder, all his luxuries must first be attended to—then, and not before, will he indulge in the sport of charity.

While "the Police is hard at work to discover the plot back of the bomb" that was thrown at Union Square on the 27th of last month, an apostle of "law and order" at the primary of the "law

and order" Democratic party in Brooklyn, put a bullet through the heart of another of his kin. The conduct of the Police at this season recalls the conduct of the patrolman who was recently convicted of "standing guard" while his pals rifled a store.

Police Commissioner Bingham is a modest man. His indiscreet conduct in suppressing a popular assemblage, and thereby, instead of allowing discontent to express itself, forcibly throttled the same, having received just condemnation, the gentleman now says he is receiving "a number of complimentary letters." That's modest. Men in the Commissioner's fix usually "receive thousands of enthusiastically complimentary letters."

If the Police keep up their efforts to "unearth the dynamiters" they may yet bring up in some bank—the real centers of dynamism. The Police are said to have made several arrests and to have "found considerable sums of money in the premises," in one instance they found a bank-book showing deposits of \$2,000.

That proposed (shall we rather say "schemed") convention, at which the craft Union officers of the Western Federation of Miners expected to launch a bogus I. W. W., will go down in history as the "Postponed Convention." First it was to be held on October 1 of last year; the drums rolled, but echoes answered "Nixy!" Then it was postponed to the "first week in January of this year. Again the drums rolled; again echoes answered "Nixy!" Then it was postponed again to April 6. This time the thing was to be sure. Did not Haywood come East, and make common cause with the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. officers of the Socialist party in the East? Drums rolled a third time. How they did roll! But again echoes answered "Nixy!" The General Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners have decided to postpone the proposed conference. The reason given is that "the numerical strength of the organizations responding to the call" is too small. The postponement is now indefinite. The corpse is to be referred to the 15th annual convention of the W. F. M. next July.

It always is sun-shine to capitalist officials. The sun may shine strongly some times, less strongly some other times, but shine it always does. Congress having failed to enact a law whereby the physical valuation of railroads is to be ascertained, the Interstate Commerce Commission is now demanding an appropriation of \$500,000 for the employment of 100 "expert accountants" to enforce the "uniform accounting provision" of the Interstate Commerce law.—An additional 100 menials of the capitalist class receiving \$5,000 a piece, and proportionally whooping things up for their paymasters.

If "coming events cast their shadows before them," then the New York "Call," a Socialist party daily that is announced to appear next month, will be a daily "Gall." J. Chant Lipes, who signs himself "Secretary" of the Corporation that is to issue the "Call," proclaims in a printed circular that the coming publication will be "the first workingmen's English daily newspaper in the City of New York." The most cautious may sometimes slip for pardonable lack of information; but it requires a goodly supply of gall for any one active in the Labor Movement of this city—where the Socialist Labor Party launched on July 1, 1900, and has ever since kept up, the first daily Labor and Socialist newspaper in the English language and the English speaking world—to claim for the coming apparition in which Mr. Lipes is interested, and which comes nearly 8 years lag of the Daily People—even granting the apparition to be "Socialist" and "Labor"—that it is "the first English daily newspaper in the City of New York" of that description. Gall may promote patent medicines; it can not promote Socialism.

The report that "the entire office force of 800 was sent home from the N. Y. Life's Broadway building" because of a sore-throat epidemic tips another dart for the Socialist. No one will claim that these 800 clerks, young men and women, are in any way adding to the wealth of the world by their work for the N. Y. Life. They are merely assisting the McCallis in transferring the policyholders' wealth into their own pockets. What right has capitalism to withdraw so many useful lives from real productive labor?

AN OPEN LETTER

To George Van L. Meyer, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—It should be superfluous, nevertheless, in order to make assurance doubly sure, we wish to premise this memorial to you with the statement that this paper, being the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, a political organization that has been on the ballot regularly in this State since 1890, and also in many other States, has absolutely no sympathy with Anarchy. The People rejects both the economic and the sociologic, the theoretic and the practical part of Anarchy. The People rejects the theory of Anarchy as irresponsible to the facts in the case; The People rejects the tactics of Anarchy as repulsive to civilized man. With these introductory remarks your attention is respectfully called to the following facts:

The "Mesaba Ore," a Republican paper published in Hibbing, Minn., contained in its issue of the 7th of last March the following passage:

"The 'Ore' believes that every man who talks against the established form of government is guilty of treason and that he should be summarily dealt with—If there is no law to fit the case, pass sentence, execute it, and then make the law when time is not so pressing."

The "Goldfield, Nev., Gossip," a mine-owners' paper, printed, we are informed, in Los Angeles, Cal., contains in its last January issue this passage:

"A cheaper and more satisfactory method of dealing with this labor trouble in Goldfield last spring would have been to have taken half a dozen of the Socialist leaders in the Miners' Union and hanged them all to telegraph poles."

"Speaking dispassionately and without animus, it seems clear to us after many months of reflection that you couldn't make a mistake in hanging a Socialist. He is always better dead."

"Always hang a Socialist, not because he's a deep thinker, but because he's a bad actor."

The New York "Globe," a capitalist paper of this city, stated on last March 24:

"By ways unpleasant but quite legal they [the Paterson Anarchists] will be forced out. It is pretty safe to say that Caminita and Guabello and Widmar will be glad to go before Paterson gets through with them. If legal means fail, however, then the citizens will take the law into their own hands."

We see that the privileges of the mail are refused to the Paterson "La Question Sociale," an Anarchist publication, on account of its advocacy of Lynch Law. We submit that Lynch Law can

not be repressed by frowning upon it in one place and smiling at it in another. We suggest that the wrongfulness of tolerating of Lynch Law propaganda in some papers is not counteracted by its condemnation in others. The guilt of "La Question Sociale" is not greater than that of the three publications we have quoted from above; on the contrary; if there is any difference, it is against the above named capitalist papers with circulations many times larger than that of "La Question Sociale." Those papers enjoy the unmolested privilege of the mail. We submit that such discrimination by Government is of the essence of Anarchy. The law must be applied with even-handedness. Where the law tolerates wrong in one place and punishes it in another—Lawlessness and not the Law reigns.

In the interest of that order, without which civilized society is an impossibility, the "Mesaba Ore," the "Goldfield Gossip" and the New York "Globe"—bold, brazen, bloodthirsty preachers of Anarchy, who enjoy, undisturbed, the privileges of the mail to the scandal of Conscience and Law—are hereby respectfully commended to the attention of your Department, in particular, and of the Federal Administration, in general, by

Yours, etc.,
EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.

SOCIALIST ON TOP.

At Four Corners Debate in Providence Audience in Favor of Socialism.

Providence, R. I., March 31.—There was a large audience in Guild Hall Sunday evening to listen to the four-cornered debate on political issues. Roswell B. Burchard, Speaker of the House of Representatives, expounded the Republican doctrine. Col. P. H. Quinn talked in favor of the Democrats, and C. L. Kneeland, who was the candidate for Attorney General last year on the Prohibitionist ticket, took the Prohibition end, while Peter McDermott represented the Socialists.

McDermott ably defended our side of the case as the following, from the "Morning Tribune," shows: "It was evident there were friends of all parties present and before the meeting adjourned it was evident that the majority of the audience were Socialists and believed three of the speakers wrong and their logic faulty."

The meeting was one of a series planned by the Textile Union. These meetings have been well attended and the committee which has cared for the arrangements has been able to introduce some well known speakers.

McDermott waded right and left into reforms movements. He said he was opposed to any organization which would perpetuate the capitalist class. He said the three parties represented did not have the confidence of the working man. He said all the Republican party has done to relieve the present situation in the State is to appoint a free labor bureau where a man can apply for a job without cost and without chance of getting one. He said there is a reason for the third party, as when slavery was in force there were many factions. There was a great question at stake which had to be settled and its solution was to come about regardless of the number of parties there were. He said the great question now is wage slavery and until its solution is solved the organization he represented has a right to exist and a very good reason for furthering its doctrines.

He told how the Democratic party has changed its tune since its cry of free silver. He said that party is now reaching for money men. The party, wants them, he said. Even in this state, added McDermott, the Democrats have played to get into the fold the money interest. Look at Hazard, Metcalf, the Goddards, and the famous Injunction lawyer. They are all labor skinkers.

In answering Col. Quinn about the organization McDermott said the Textile Union is doing excellent work and it was the only labor body the Democratic organization could not fool into supporting its campaign last year.

SWEEPING REDUCTION.

Boston, April 6.—A wage reduction averaging 10 per cent swept to-day over New England cotton mills exploiting a total working force of 20,000 operatives.

BOSTON CORRUPTION

GRAFT DRESSED OUT IN A DIFFERENT SUIT.

Business Men, "Financiers," and Public Press All Gather Around the Crib—Newspapers Lift the Lid When Not Allowed to Share in Swag.

Revere, Mass., April 1.—Dame Boston, with her screw-curls all awry, skirts gathered up, and nostrils plugged, is in the midst of a spasmodic effort to allay the stench arising from the recent exposures of the dishonest methods pursued by her "highly esteemed" and "prominent" businessman, C. F. King, former "financial light," suddenly blown out. He lately left liabilities of over \$150,000, and assets of \$2,92. These were evidently overlooked in his hasty exit. He is at present in "Europe," "looking after his interests in Maine"; "telephoning from New York," and "visiting a prominent friend of his," who is a Governor in a Southern State. Such are the explanations vouchsafed by the men to whom he assigned. For weeks the horde of deluded investors were regaled with such palaver, until the courts stepped in and reeked the \$2,92, discovered by the receiver, who, of course, is "non-partisan," as he says.

Most of the investors were the stocking-by-the-fireplace "bankers" of the country hamlets. One aged and careworn woman, in conversation with the writer, declared that she had drawn nearly all of her savings from her "bank" and forwarded it to King, who promised good returns. Others told similar tales. As usual, the local capitalist press were King's instruments. His "ads" rivaled Thomas Lawson's in glittering phraseology, alluring only to those who did not possess the keen perception born of the Socialist understanding that all business men are dishonest.

Another "financial pillar of brass," named Shaw, being involved in a shortage of \$800,000 in his trusteeship accounts, was found to have been suffering from a severe "mental disease" for over ten years, hence the shortage was blandly attributed to "irresponsibility." The defrauded beneficiaries of Shaw's many trust funds are now to be consoled by the Court's mandate that Shaw resign his trusteeships. Oh, that boasted "superior mentality," "massiveness of intellect," "business acumen," and "grave responsibilities" of that criminal, incompetent, irresponsible capitalist class!

Nor have the municipal affairs of Boston been improved. Former Mayor Fitzgerald's regime having been supplanted by a regime of Hibbardism (incompetency succeeding graft), all Boston breathed easier in expectancy of a "Holy City" reversion. Yet no sooner had Mayor Hibbard, and his, assumed control than it was discovered that other coal dealers were supplanting the bad coal of the Fitzgerald regime with short weight measure to the Hibbard administration.

LABOR IN SEATTLE

WORKINGMEN ARE AT A DISADVANTAGE EVERYWHERE.

Are "Done" by Municipality, Are Forsaken by Their Own Organizations, and Printers, Too, Are Left in Lurch by the Typographical Union.

Seattle, Wash., March 25.—When the Committee on Unemployed of this city presented its demands to Mayor Moore, he completely ignored it. He showed the utmost contempt for the unfortunate workingmen. The city fathers, however, were not so indecent. They appropriated \$3000 for building road camps outside the city limits. This was a stroke of political genius. They thereby protected the City Party and disfranchised the unemployed by sending them away from the town.

A. D. Olson, a miner, related how these camps were run. The men received in return for their labor, board and lodging and 25 cents per day. He had worked 36 days in camp and one day in a log drive. For working on the drive he was to receive \$2.50. When he got paid off last week he received as wages seven pounds of tobacco, one pair of shoes, and a pair of overalls. Instead of getting \$2.50 for his logging in currency, he received scrip, which was discounted for \$2.25. He was charged sixty cents a pound for the tobacco and could sell it for only forty cents. So this was the municipal help which the men in the road received. Who says municipal ownership is not a blessing?

After the demonstration of the unemployed occurred last January, the A. F. of L. unions decided to open a free restaurant. These unions had previously claimed that there was no occasion for a parade and refused to participate. They learned, however, that they had miscalculated the spirit and determination of the workers and saw that their action was likely to disgust the men who were having their eyes opened. Hence this free meal ticket scheme was adopted to hold the men in line. It was announced that the central organization had enough money to support the venture, but the fact is that the local unions contributed each its quota. The Marine Cooks and Waiters' Union, however, refused to help on the pretext that their headquarters were in Frisco. Many of these men were out of work here and were eating at the free lunch room. A bill of \$150 had been sent to Frisco asking their union to pay up for its members. But this organization which supports a business agent here at a salary of \$21 per week turned down the bill of \$150. Thus this union demonstrated that it is only concerned in gathering in the dues of the men but indifferent to their conditions. The free meal cafe has since been closed up.

The local branch Typographical Union at a recent meeting gave an excellent exhibition of brotherly union love, and "class solidarity." A proposition was before them that instead of working full time, the members work five days per week, thereby allowing everyone to get work. But it was turned down by an overwhelming majority by the fellows holding down jobs. No sympathy with them for the unfortunate out of a job. And yet they demand that these same out-of-work brethren do not undertake to offer their services cheaper in their efforts to obtain work. Such is the spirit which is promoted by that glorious organization which is nobly waging the class struggle, the American Federation of Labor.

BLOCKADE TRAINS.

Men Seeking Jobs So Numerous as to Hold Up Traffic.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—Trains were blocked on the terminal tracks at Granite City yesterday morning by the great crowd of men who gathered at the gates of the Commonwealth steel foundries seeking work. It had been announced that the foundries would resume operations yesterday, after being shut down for several weeks. Tuesday night men began to gather about the gates, in order to be sure of work, and by morning General Manager Hobbitzle estimates that over 4,000 men were on hand. The tracks near by were covered and trains had to be stopped while the men were forced to make a passageway. About 700 men were put to work.

It is a case of "Regimes may come and regimes may go, but I am here forever." It is ludicrous to behold the capitalist sheets fuming at such rascality, as if business men could otherwise thrive!

After the excitement created by the press died, or rather was smothered by the ponderous weight of "investigating" committees, the startling disclosure was made that corporations engaged on city contracts were in a combine to "fix prices" against the city. When bids were asked the prices were fixed by the combine at maximum figures, so high that in one instance the accepted bidder gave \$5,000 to the higher bidder as per agreement between the combine. When this was revealed a virtuous and indignant shriek went up from the capitalist press of the city, which, not being favored with hush "ads" from concerns that do no newspaper advertising, felt at liberty to pose as defenders of the public. One paper had a cartoon realistic in its depicting a silk-titled business man extracting bags of gold from the city safe. Had he been labeled "the capitalist class," the thing would have been more true to life.

Boston's cockroach ferret is an aggregation of jobless "self-sacrificing citizens," disguised under the appellation of "Finance Commission," and financed with \$50,000 to defray its "expenses." It has no power to institute proceedings against those who fall under the probe. Thus far \$15,000 has been spent in taking down charges and counter-charges of graft. The remaining \$35,000 is held up by the City Council and aldermen, which looks as though the business men "higher up" wish to save their reputations, by persuading the people that prudent economy demands a saving of the \$35,000. Thus it will be able to the "Finance Commission," whose sessions are now but yawning soirees.

F. J. Boyle.

PARDON FOR ORCHARD

COUNSEL FILES APPLICATION FOR McPARLAND'S PET.

Chances Are That Plea Will Ultimately Be Granted—Board of Pardons to Act on It at Next Regular Meeting—St. Harry Still Pretends He Wants to Die.

Boise, Idaho, April 4.—Frank P. Lyman, counsel for Harry Orchard, today filed a petition for a pardon as directed by Judge Fremont Wood, but in opposition to the mysterious instructions of the convicted man.

The matter will be taken up at the next regular meeting of the Board of Pardons and in all probability the date for the execution of the death sentence will be extended and the pardon finally granted.

Harry Orchard is the self confessed murderer who killed Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho and was used in the attempted judicial murder plot against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. He was convicted to be hanged, but the Court recommended clemency and application for a pardon. Orchard, however, following out his professions of sainthood, has contended that he is ready to die and has expressed a desire that no pardon be applied for.

WOULD-BE "INDUSTRIALISTS."

Proposed Conference of April 6 Now Definitely Abandoned—Nobody Answered Call.

Chicago, April 4.—The so-called "industrialist conference" called in this city to attempt to unite in an independent federation the Western Federation of Miners, the United Mine Workers of America, and the Brewery Workers, Lithographers, Wood Workers' Unions, and the "two factions" of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been called off, as not enough unions responded to the call to give the conference a ghost of a show. The invitation was turned down flat as a pancake by the trap I. W. W., for the best of reasons.

The call was signed by W. D. Haywood, C. E. Mahoney, James Kirwan, Robert Randall, J. C. Downey, J. P. Callahan, Roderick Mackenzie, and Ernest Mills.

It is now stated that the proposition will be passed up to the next convention of the W. F. M. for further action.

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CHICAGO S. L. P.

NO WITHDRAWING FROM POLITICAL ARENA FOR IT.

Section Light of Socialist Labor Party Must be Kept before the Masses Now as Never Before — Great Commune Meeting—Free Speech Fight Not Likely to Be Necessary in Coming Campaign.

Chicago, Ill., March 31.—We in Chicago have not been blowing ourselves much of late, but we do not wish to have the readers of The People think that Section Cook County has any notion of "withdrawing from the political arena"—even though Hull House and Bush Temple are located in our midst. On the contrary, we believe that the S. L. P. has a place in the political arena more marked than ever, and has before it a mission of guidance and clarification more strenuous than ever; and so we are striving to put our section into shape to bear its share of the burden.

The numerical strength of the Section has been considerably augmented through the work done in connection with the new branches in South Chicago, Pullman, South Side and S. W. parts of the city. Among the Scandinavian, Hungarian and Jewish comrades, good work is being carried on by those who can speak those languages, while the English speaking ones are striving in like manner.

The weather is not yet suitable for open-air work, but a goodly portion of literature has been sold in connection with the above mentioned activities, and Charles Pierson devotes some spare time to sub-getting with his usual success. Money for one yearly and three half-yearly subs is being sent with this letter. Bundles of Weekly Peoples have been distributed in certain sections of the city with the object of later having these places canvassed for subs.

Unless the S. P. charlatans boom another "Ben Reitman parade" or a "rent strike" and thus furnish our enemies with an opportunity to create a "mysterious explosion" that would give an excuse for interference, we do not anticipate having to make any free speech fight. Our experience with one of the South Chicago meetings which was advertised for Konesky Hall during the week of the Shippy-Averbuch tragedy show how readily the powers that be will avail themselves of every excuse to hamper our work. In this case S. J. French had to go out there three days in succession and argue the matter out with the denizens of the local police station, the captain having peremptorily ordered the owner of the hall not to open it for us on the date of the meeting. We held it, however, with Pierson and French as speakers and got five new members for the branch.

The Commune Festival, held on March 15 at Friedman's Hall, was fairly well attended and proved a success. After a good afternoon program of vaudeville and song in which two Hungarian sympathizers, Armin Bekoffy and Maxine Vago, who are playing with the "Merry Widow" company, took part, a thirty-minute speech on the Paris Commune was delivered by French. The lecture was emphatic and to the point and those present were impressed with the manner in which the speaker compared the factors that brought ruin and disaster to the Commune, and the factors that would bring on a similar catastrophe to our movement of the present day if we failed to learn and profit by the lessons of history and compare the men and things of the past experiences with the factors and personages of the present. Only by so doing, he declared, could we understand what we were up against as well as get a line upon the conduct of characters whose attitude might otherwise be thought surprising, and find that their stupid failure to learn those lessons and apply them, is largely what produces men of the type that is always, five or ten years behind the vanguard and seeking to hinder its progress or switch it from the main track into kangarooism at one period, at another to physical force, and to heavens knows what at a still later time.

The S. L. P. is the vanguard, and its teachings the beacon light of the Movement, and it is up to its members to keep it moving and shining that the laggards may see their way while economic and political conditions and bitter experiences are forcing them into line."

After the speech, four copies of Lisagay's "History of the Commune" and a number of other books and pamphlets were sold, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing.

The Section is now engaged in an effort to raise funds for the coming campaign and plans another affair for May 31 in connection therewith.

The present membership of this Sec-

AS TO UNITY

[The below article from Section Providence reached this office after the result of the S. P. National Committee vote on the Unity conference question was known. Publication was withheld and Providence communicated with asking if it still desired publication. Having received word that its printing was wished, it is herewith given.]

Since the adoption of the Unity Resolution by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, suggestions have been made by both friend and foe of unity, to either assure or defeat success of the proposed Unity Conference.

Section Providence at its last meeting discussed the situation and elected the undersigned members a committee to define the position of the S. L. P. in Rhode Island, and make such suggestions as in the light of our experience with the R. I. Unity Conference may serve to make the National Unity Conference a success.

To bar certain members of both parties from the delegation to the conference may be well, but does not assure success, because too much has been harped about the influence of certain men over others, and the respective delegates in case of failure to agree would at once be accused of being influenced by the men so barred.

While Section Providence heartily endorses the suggestion to exercise great care in the selection of delegates, the Section suggests not to stop there, but go further and put the delegates in the light of full publicity and have the conference employ a competent stenographer so that we may get a CORRECT report of all its doings.

The reason for the failure of the Rhode Island Unity Conference we will not dwell upon, for there is no stenographic report of its proceedings. However, it was plain to us from the start that it was the aim of some to defeat the purpose of a conference which could not be prevented. The first motion made by an S. P. delegate, that the conference vote by parties, indicated from whence the wind blew and brought out the fact that a unity rule had been decided on that empowered their secretary to cast one ballot for the whole delegation.

Space does not here admit all the resolutions discussed on Trades Unions, Party Press and Discipline. Suffice it to say the conference did agree with only one dissenting vote, on the S. L. P. resolution which read as follows:

"Resolved, That the industrial form of organization, as expressed by the I. W. W., is superior to the craft form of organization." And that after a tie vote on the S. P. Trade Union resolution.

At the close of that conference the S. L. P. delegation decided to test the sincerity of the S. P. delegation, and proposed a joint convention where a statement was considered due in the presence of both the members and committees of both parties. (Practically all members in Rhode Island live within a radius of twenty miles, and twenty cents would have been the limit of carfare to any member.) Every S. P. expression was against such a convention. One S. P. considered "such a proposition insinuated probable misrepresentation without such a convention." However, at their next meeting the report of the Unity Conference, which held ten sessions, was disposed of in nearly one-half hour, and, according to the "Cleveland Citizen," resulted in a vote of twenty-five to two against favorable action on the S. L. P. National Unity Resolution.

We do not feel sure that the vote of that meeting would have been exactly as reported, had the joint Convention been held, or had a stenographic report been at hand, for we have not found one non-party member attending the Unity conference in Rhode Island that sided with the S. P. Several have since joined the S. L. P.

What evil spirits fear is the light; so let us turn it on and trust to the "rank and file" what our friends of the S. P. of R. I. would not.

Comrades of both parties, insist on a stenographic daily report if a national Unity Conference is held.

Herman Keiser,
John W. Leach,
Peter McDermott,
—Committee.

tion does not favor boasting of its activities, but it is believed here that a few facts as to what is being done by the active Sections to promote the work of not only keeping the S. L. P. in the political arena next fall, but also having it make an intelligent noise there, will be opportune, and we can mutually benefit from the knowledge and encouragement thus derived.

Press Committee.

\$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

BUTTE FEELS PANIC

Closing of Many Mines Compelled Opening of Soup Houses.

Butte, Mont., March 26.—Long before the financial crash that preceded the industrial depression, through which the country is passing, the workers of Butte City had already experienced some of the beauties of frenzied capitalistic production.

The Amalgamated Copper Company, which controls the majority of the copper mines and also the smelter located here in Butte, was forced last September, through the low price of copper, to reduce considerably the output of its mines. Later, having a large surplus on hand, it ordered a general shutdown of all properties, thereby throwing out of employment several thousand miners.

The only mines in operation during the winter were the W. Clark; the Boston and Montana, and a few independent little mines. As for the Amalgamated mines, where before the shutdown thousands were employed, only a few remained at work to keep the mines in condition, and to prevent water from flooding the properties.

After the shutdown miners by the hundred left town to go to other mining camps where they expected to secure employment. Others, who used to get \$4 per day for an eight hour shift, went to the railroad construction camps, where they had to compete with the hoboes for jobs paying from \$2 to \$3 per day for a shift of ten hours. But the railroad camps were already flooded with laborers, and only a few could get employment. The others had to come back to Butte and wait patiently until the mines would resume operations.

Many of those who stayed in town had to depend upon the groceries and other stuff they could obtain on credit from some of the big stores. Others run up large board bills. In either case those men will have to work for months to pay the debts contracted in that way. The men who had no money and could not get credit found themselves in a most precarious situation. To make matters worse, the States Savings Bank suspended its payment during October, and those who had given their savings to the safe keeping of that institution, had to face starvation until the eminently respectable capitalistic directors of that bank would see fit to reopen the doors for business.

The back rooms of saloons were the only shelter of hundreds of unfortunates who could not get the price of a bed. Two soup kitchens were in operation since January, and needless to say they were extensively patronized. Many of the customers had in the past voted for the full dinner pail, but they found out that the promised bucket was full of Salvation Army soup. One enterprising cheap hash house distributed thousands of throwaways which read this way: "Hard Times. See what you can get for a nickel. Cup of coffee and two doughnuts. Cup of breakfast food," etc., etc. Those who were fortunate enough to possess the sum of five cents could get a meal that was sure to give them an attack of indigestion.

Strong men who in the past had been able to make a living by working had to stand at the street corner and pitifully ask the passers by to give them a nickel or dime to buy something to eat. Many of those men never thought before the shutdown that the time would come when they would have through bankrupt social conditions to degrade themselves to the extent of having to beg to keep themselves from starvation. Many hold-ups took place, but most of them were never reported to the newspapers.

The capitalist press, as usual, misrepresented the situation, and in the face of the fact that thousands were plunged deep in abject misery, the moulders of public opinion, with the mask of optimism spread all over their lying sheets, were trying to make the miners believe that the Copper City had not as much suffering as other cities. "Thousands of men were working; the pay roll was still a large one, and the people of Butte could congratulate themselves on the good showing their city was able to make during the panic." Such trash was given to the workers who did not know where their next meal would come from.

On the 29th of February the announcement was made that Mr. Ryan, manager of the Amalgamated, just back from the East, had given orders to start all the mines and smelters on the following Monday. At twelve o'clock the whistles of the mines blew for half an hour to announce the glad tidings to the workers of Butte.

The scene following the news of the resumption of mining is hard to describe. The announcement seemed to have suddenly transformed everybody from an attitude of gloom and despair to one of joy and happiness. The miners looked forward to the following week when they thought they would again be in

a position to buy some of the good things they had to deprive themselves of for so long a time. The small cockroach business men, many of whom were on the verge of bankruptcy, received the news as a Godsend. Again they were to have the opportunity to sell their cheap wares to the workers. On that day Mr. Ryan was the most popular man in Butte, and the Amalgamated the most popular institution.

The newspapers in their news and editorial columns commented a good deal upon the resumption. They also quoted a statement made by Mr. Ryan, in which the gentleman says that in spite of the fact that copper was still very low, the directors of the Amalgamated had decided to resume operations in all their mines. But, in return, the men employed by the company would be expected to show greater efficiency in their work so that copper could be produced cheaper than before.

The average man who happens to read the above statement, might think that the Amalgamated Company is making a sacrifice in resuming mining operations at this time. But the men who understand capitalism know that sacrifice is not a virtue of the employing class. Mr. Ryan's statement is simply a warning to the miners that if in the future they would keep their jobs they will have to work harder than ever before.

The following day the miners, their breasts full of hope, went rustling to the mines located on the richest hill on earth. They all expected to get their old jobs back, but in that they were doomed to disappointment. Only few of their number were given an opportunity to go down the shaft.

Since then they climb the hill every day, noon and evening. At every mine hundreds stand in line, and when the office opens they apply to the foreman for a job. A shake of his head soon dispels their cherished hopes.

Conditions for the miners were bad enough during the last winter, but since the reopening of the mines they have become worse. The news spread like fire over the western country, and thousands of men were attracted by lying advertisements stating that Butte was in need of more men. They invested their last few dollars in railroad fare or beat their way to Butte. Many of those workers in landing here found themselves stranded in a strange town, and after applying for work at all the mines they must have been forced to the conclusion that under capitalism the Biblical passage which reads: "Many are called but few are chosen," was the fittest expression to apply to their unfortunate case.

These conditions ought to open the eyes of the workers, and make them realize once for all that capitalism has nothing in store for them but misery. Workingmen, in the name of sense, how long are you going to stand for the present rotten system of society, where a few idlers enjoy all the luxuries of life, while you, the producers of wealth, are left to endure all the evils resulting from the private ownership of the tools of production?

Fred Isler.

THE "BENEFITS"

Of Mitchell Unionism Strikingly Revealed.

Eight hundred lives were sacrificed within twenty days, last December, in the coal mining industry of the United States. These 800 lives were a sacrifice to the greed of the coal barons—a slaughter against which Mitchell unionism was no shield. The death-rate from explosions has been gradually decreasing in every other mining country while here it is increasing. The American coal capitalists must stand charged with having little or no regard for the sacredness of human life; and Mitchell unionism must also share the responsibility inasmuch as it has done nothing to remedy such conditions. For the past seventeen years more than a thousand men a year have been killed in the coal mines of the United States, and in recent years the number has risen to more than two thousand a year.

SOCIALIST PARTY METHODS.

Catering to Saloon-Keepers and Sporting Element.

Revere, Mass., April 1. — From the Chicago "Daily Socialist" is gleaned the interesting information that Andrew Larson, Socialist Party candidate for Alderman, addressed a meeting arranged by liquor dealers of Wards 14, 15, 16, 17, 27, 28. It also states that he had received letters from various religious, social, saloon and sporting papers, requesting his biography and a picture for publication. It was further given out that Larson and Geo. Koop, a former S. P. candidate for mayor, addressed the saloon keepers. If that is the element to which the S. P. is to address itself, then it becomes the duty of that "party" rank and file to repudiate such consorting with brain befuddlers, and renew their allegiance with the "fighting S. L. P."

Since the so-called "Socialist" party first saw the light of day in "Humpty Dumpty's" saloon in New York, what different could one expect. Verily, a bad tree yieldeth bad fruit.

REVIVAL OF UNIONS

DESIRED BY THE TRADES COUNCILS OF OMAHA AND DALLAS.

Want New Life Put Into Corpses of "Passing A. F. of L. Unionism—Flock Leaving the Unseaworthy Hulk—Politics Come In.

Dallas, Texas, April 1.—The western and southwestern wings of that great "organization," the A. F. of L., are very much in the grunts. There is a good reason why. They had pinned much faith in the power of their kind of labor unionism to produce wonders, but they have found that ship can't carry them through a storm. It is entirely unseaworthy, and hence they are going around with a hang-dog expression on their faces, and carrying a great big grouch. As it is, just now they are more in a mood to stave in a few timbers of their ship than speak its praise, and for this reason: the knowing ones, who are nursing a graft, are seeking to prevent an outbreak from occurring.

The latest game invented to stimulate the drooping spirits and hopeless hearts of these flagging unionists is that invented by the Trades Council of Omaha, Nebraska. The scheme is to hold a series of revival meetings. It is heralded here in Dallas as Labor's taking a "renewed" interest in unionism. Formerly we were told of the unprecedented strides, both in point of numbers and in point of conquests, made by the simon pure articles of unionism. Now they are complaining of the diffidence of the wayward brothers and croaking about revival meetings. It is very much like the lament of the churches.

There are a number of them here, though, who see into the game, and say scornfully, "They might as well try to inject life into a stiff," and "We've tried your vessel and found it wanting. We are just about as near to the poorhouse as ever we were."

The Dallas "Laborer" gets off the following whine:

"In the dull days and economic hardships of the last several months during the panic a corresponding mental dullness has followed. Just the opposite should be true. A grand open meeting should be held in the city hall, and every one of the fifty unions should be well represented."

The "Laborer" admits that its much lamented unions present only dull and uninteresting routine to its members, and offers nothing of instruction. But that is all they're organized for, for duce and duces. Socialism is fought bitterly if must be by the "Moguls" of the Central Trades, but endorsement of themselves is eagerly sought for, as in Houston, the president of the Labor Council, Frank McCarthy, is running for the Legislature. His backers are telling us what a fine politician he'll make; they are dead sure of that. And we are told that he will stand by labor's demands. That is about all he'll be expected to do, until he gets tired standing.

The little shaking up will do these fellows a little good, it is hoped. It is only what we have always said, that events will force men to listen to the Socialist Labor Party. S. L. P.

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The Concentration of Wealth

By HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, New York, December 27, 1904.

In this noted contribution to economic science, Mr. Call has shown not only the startling degree and growth of wealth concentration in the United States, but also the means by which this wealth concentration has been brought about. He has further demonstrated the justice as well as the necessity of society reclaiming all the instruments of production precisely as are "confiscated" the burglar's loot, the counterfeit's coin, or the pirate's ship.

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2. The Growing Poverty of Industrial Society.
3. A Reign of Corruption and Plunder.
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5. The Modern Corporation a Monstrosity.
6. The Corporation Should Be Social Cooperative.
7. Nature and Justice of the Required Remedy.

In this pamphlet Mr. Call has, in short, laid bare the whole industrial, financial and political situation. In the words of the New York World (applied to a former work of Mr. Call's) it is "a scientific, cold-blooded, mathematical analysis of modern industrial society, in which the tangled web of economic falsities, inconsistencies and anomalies is shown with the clearness of demonstration of a professor of anatomy."

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THE NEW RUSSIAN REACTION

Neither reform by violence nor the State Socialism (or capitalism) puts any check on the campaign of the reactionary classes against progress. The present tendency of the Russian Government is the result of these three forces—the strengthening and better organization of the brute power of the state, its absorption of private industry, and measures against liberty of the individual in every sphere of private and public life—the “coming slavery” that haunted Herbert Spencer.

This tendency will be maintained until the Czar has been forced to acknowledge not that he has voluntarily granted some reform while his power remains intact, but that the people have compelled him to abdicate or to share his power.

The coming Government, like the present one, will be rich and strong. It will need to hush about the details of its persecution of the individual. But it will still need the support against the ever-rising tide of revolutionary feeling certain classes that receive their income from privilege rather than directly from the efforts of the state. It will have to seek the aid of these through leading them the arbitrary power of the state to crush their rivals or, as we shall now see, to crush their employees. It will be done not in disorder as now, but by law as the moderate reactionists suggest.

Western Europeans and Americans do not have the habit of mind of thinking of social evolution as sometimes going backward. There has been too much prosperity in the past century for America, Great Britain or France to have a very defined idea of the reverse of progress. Nevertheless we all know that this is the case, and we must realize that it is on the whole reaction that large part, if not the majority, of Russia's ruling classes desire—not because they hate progress in the abstract, but because they hate it in Russia, where it endangers their incomes, their privileges and their domination.

The changes will begin at the bottom; they will be tried first in the schools. There must be no more trouble from the unruly children of the rich and privileged, who now absorb ideals of progress and liberty and upset the universal curriculum. They will be trained to worship the emperor, to spend their youth in idleness, to ignore every serious subject and study except that of their own official career, and to hate for the masses, peasants and working people, as do the youths of the Prussian universities at the present time.

The Monarchist Congress in Moscow (July, 1907) demands a “sound Russian national school.” A model specimen has indeed just been opened at St. Petersburg. We can picture how it may carry the Prussian school idea beyond anything ever approached on its native soil. In connection with the same propaganda for the enforcement of sound national ideas it insists on the “effective” punishment of agitation in the press, as if the censorship has not already gone beyond anything known in modern times.

The reactionaries are clamoring for the same program they were in the past, used, first of all, on opposition to all ideas of democracy in the Government and next on the “priority of the Russian race in Russia,” with all the persecution implied. They are still insisting on the continuance of the principles of Alexander III., followed by the present Czar without exception for the first ten years of his reign, and restored to the full in the creation of the new landlords.

For whether it is that the reaction has restored the landlords to power or that the landlords have brought about the reaction will never be decided. No Russian could ever imagine either a landlord power, or reaction apart from inevitable accompaniment.

At the Monarchist Congress preceding the one we have just mentioned, the present, the nobleman and landlord, Scherbakov, had declared that during the Revolution the nobility had either kept silent or in the persons of its leaders joined the enemy. Now the landlord class has awakened, expelled from its assemblies most of the traitorous leaders, and together with the League of Russian Men its congresses have directed the policies of the Government. It was the landlords organization and the League that demanded the dissolution of the first Duma and a coup d'état that dissolved the second and put the people's representatives in an insignificant minority by an election law against the Czar's so-called fundamental law.

These Monarchist congresses, then, have a great significance. They indicate clearly the position of Russia's ruling class, since both the League and the landlords are represented there. And they certainly supply a lively interest. The president's speech in 1906 was a beacon in the often incomprehensible obscurity of reaction. If the Duma should be abolished altogether, says this courtier and landlord, let us hope it will be replaced

by an assembly of the old Russian character, composed exclusively of “the population that composes Russia's roots.” The Czar did not follow this advice to the end; he preserved the name of Duma and left a few representatives to the Caucasians and Poles; but he certainly went more than half way toward the goal. One more short step and it will be reached.

“The principle of the sovereign prerogatives of the Russian nation must be expressed in several ways,” said Scherbakov. First, all the responsible official positions are to be filled with scions of pure Russian stock, and even at least half the clerks must be of the dominant race. The Congress of this year went farther and extended its protection not only to Russian clerks, but even to Russian servants. It decided its members were to use every means to get positions for such of these as were employed by Jews among Christian families. It is indeed wise for the League to promise something to the servants, for it is among the most ignorant of these that it obtains in the larger cities most of its members.

The difficulty of the League and other organizations supported by the landlords is not to influence the Government, but to get members. There are only about a hundred thousand noble landlords. The Government officials, house servants and small shopkeepers do not form a tithe of the population. The peasantry, conceded Scherbakov, was in commotion and “without noticing it,” he claims, “followed the Revolutionists.” It is hoped to win these back through priesthood. The resolution passed by this year's Congress about the punishing of any priests who make themselves offensive by their liberality in the Duma or in any way opposing the League's principles is being carried into effect. Every day priests who have assumed any kind of popular leadership are immured in the monasteries; those who spoke for the people in the Duma have been unfrocked, and two-thirds of the present delegation is composed of reactionaries of the most violent character.

This extraordinary movement that professes to be so loyal to the Czar is strangely opposed to the Government. It savagely attacks the officialdom for losing the war and wants an account of the nation's expenditures. It is opposed to the arbitrariness and corruption in the bureaucracy to the point that it would destroy its power. But not by making Ministers and officials responsible to the Duma. Oh, no; this would be democratic. They are to be made more responsible to the Czar. To the Czar's thousand, bureau and council is to be added another, a Supreme Court, above all the others and directly answerable to the “Most High.” To this court each of Russia's sixty million adult citizens is to have access. And all will be well. Such is the political science of the reactionary mind—William English Walling, in *The Independent*.

COAL LAND FRAUDS

SAINTLY COAL COMPANIES EXPOSED IN UTAH.

Employee Tells in Open Court How He Was Induced by Company Agent to Make False Claims and Affidavits—“Where Did They Get It?” Answered Once More.

Salt Lake City, April 2.—In his testimony at the hearing of the cases against the Utah and Pleasant Valley Coal Companies, John Schinness, an employee of the Pleasant Valley Company, at Pinedale, declared that he had received \$250 from the company for falsely filing on lands and signing affidavits. Schinness said he knew that others were getting “easy money” by lying for the company, and as he was pressed thereto by company agents, he thought he might as well have some of it.

This is the most important testimony so far elicited by the government in its criminal action against the coal companies for obtaining land by fraud.

LYON MOUNTAIN MINES SHUT.

Plattsburg, N. Y., April 4.—Five hundred and fifty miners and laborers were thrown out of employment at Lyon Mountain to-day by the shutting down of the mines of the Delaware and Hudson Company. The shut-down is for a period of twenty days, and is due to an over-production of ore. It is expected that during the twenty days the mines will be idle, the present surplus stock will be disposed of, and operations will then be resumed on full time. The miners, of course, won't get paid for the time they lie idle at the boss's caprice.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

Local Passaic Co., S. P., Demands Unity Conference.

[Reported in N. Y. Volkszeitung, March 24.]

Local Passaic County, S. P., N. J., in a general meeting recently held, adopted the following:

Whereas, The National Committee of the S. P. has seen fit to reject the proposition of the S. L. P. to elect a committee to meet with a like committee of the S. P.; and

Whereas, We hold that it is to the best interests of the Socialist Movement in particular, and to the Working Class in general, to work, vote and combat unitedly the only foe of the Working Class—the Capitalist Class; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Passaic County of the S. P. of New Jersey demands that the National Committee of the S. P. elect a committee of seven members of our party to confer with a like committee of the S. L. P., for the purpose of establishing a plan by the aid of which both organizations may be united. In case of such an arrangement being made it shall be submitted to the entire membership for acceptance or rejection.

Scores Untermann.

Jersey City, N. J., March 23.—I do not for one moment pretend to be an “intellectual giant.” It is my intention to submit what little I know to the world. I have been accused of giving “aid and comfort to the enemies,” of being a disturber. If I think I am right, I want to have the full privilege of expressing myself thus, irrespective as to how much I may be wrong, and he that dislikes me, and calls me names because I have the intrepidity to veraciously express myself, those persons are what may rightly be termed “intellectual robbers.” The only thing they can do is to make hypocrites of those who are dependent for their bread and butter upon the party. Such persons can compel such dependents to obsequiously submit.

Starting from the proposition that I have an inalienable right to veraciously express myself without fear of being censured or receiving the condemnation of my colleagues, I will therefore say a few more words upon this most vital question of unity; even though I put myself “between the devil and deep sea.” If it is true that the sincerity and logic of my colleagues, as well as all other persons engaged in a discussion of a polemic nature, can be judged from the nature of their arguments, then my colleagues must certainly, and are decidedly illogical and insincere in their arguments against the S. L. P. In the “International Socialist Review” for March, there is an article written by Comrade Untermann, entitled “Pause and Consider.” In that article Comrade Untermann endeavors to prove that “the Socialist Labor Party, under the theoretical leadership of its present teachers, is not in line with Marxism, while the Socialist Party represents Marx and him as they wished to be represented.” Of course, such statements are nothing but almost pure assertions. But an order to give it a seeming semblance of truth, he proceeds to make an attempt to substantiate it by adding another assertion, this time from a teacher of scientific Socialism. I will quote the assertion to which I have just alluded, but I must say that Comrade Untermann makes indigent use of logic. “For instance,” he says, “on September 30, 1891, Engels wrote to Comrade F. A. Sorge: ‘The People is not worth looking at. For a long time I have not met with a paper so full of ridiculous trash.’”

Anybody can say anything. It is easier for everybody to say anything, but it is not easy for everybody to prove everything they say.

Comrade Untermann asks this question: “Do we want these comrades in our party, so that they may carry the germs of disruption into it as they did into the Industrial Workers of the World?” I want to tell Comrade Untermann that the indescribably and inexpressibly corrupt and traitorous Sherman clique did not belong to the S. L. P., and as far as the question of unity is concerned, I want to say that it is treason to the working class to prevent the rank and file of the Socialist party from deciding such a question by a referendum. The difference between referendum and no referendum is a difference between papacy and democracy.

In the event of unity, Comrade Untermann says that we would “be thrown into controversy about centralized and decentralized organization; about official party papers; about the question of immediate demands in our platform, etc. This would threaten the security of the promising weeklies of our party, for the dogmatists would have no difficulty in finding comrades in our party who are opposed to the present staff of the Daily.”

Victor Berger might make a good illustration of the effects of decentralized organization. The September Bulletin issued at the office of the National Secretary gives an idea of the character of the staff of the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Comrade Untermann continues by saying that “we have gotten along very well without the Socialist Labor Party and we shall get along without it for a while longer.” Such a statement can be likened unto a woman who believes she can get along without certain kinds of food necessary and indispensable for the nourishment of functions peculiar to her sex during the period of pregnancy, until the moment when she is about to bring new life into the world; then she realizes the fallacy of her belief. If the S. P. continues as it is at present, both tactical and argumentative, it will on the day when it is called upon to perform its historic mission be found impotent, and its triumph will then undoubtedly be its defeat.

Just how well the Socialist party is getting along can be seen in an editorial of last Friday's New York Volkszeitung, where there is an editorial warning to the party in regard to the “Christian Socialist Fellowship.” The Volkszeitung says that that Christian aggregation has already five men as National Committee-men in the party. Although they got there in an indirect manner, they will nevertheless work while we sleep. We must have been sleeping if they were able to ascend to such an officially important position. The whole article of Comrade Untermann reminds one of Catholic priests when writing to opponents; because one finds such mendacious phrases in it as “pernicious,” “traitorous,” “fakers,” “conceit,” “compromisers,” “intolerant,” “bigoted,” “narrow-mindedly,” “fanatic,” “unscrupulous,” “shallow reading,” “one-sided thinking,” “rattle-snake,” etc.

Most of the rank and file of the Socialist Labor party,” says Comrade Untermann, “are new in the movement, know little or nothing of Marxian theories beyond the distorted versions placed before them in their official publications; are not familiar with the history of international Socialism in general, and of American Socialism, in particular.” If this isn't the rankest buffooning, then I don't know what is.

Comrade Untermann knows that our members have not reached “the sun-kissed skies of wisdom.” The day will never come when any Socialist party will be composed of nothing but savants. There is a branch of the S. P. over here in New Jersey which denied that the laws which were discovered and formulated by Darwin had anything to do with the philosophy of Socialism. The campaign committee of Local Hudson County is composed of members who belong to that branch. Comrade Untermann cannot say that the members of our party are well grounded on the principles of Socialist philosophy when they declare that Jesus Christ was a Socialist.

If the foregoing quotations are the most logical arguments which can be put forth against the S. L. P., then we may as well unite, for they are no arguments at all. Misrepresentation and billingsgate will never create unity, it will and it can only create friction.

The decision of the National Committee of the Socialist party upon the unity resolution is as “harmful a decision as was ever handed down by any of those ‘still fed, still fed gentlemen’ of the U. S. Supreme Court.”

There will be unity and must be unity just as sure as molecules will integrate. The rank and file is getting wise, and ere long they will find the disunited, and on that day the Socialist party of America will respond and be true and loyal to the Marxian slogan: “Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain.”

Frank Urbansky.

We have no way to ascertain the authenticity of the alleged statement by Engels; and Mr. Untermann's unreliability is too well established to lay any trust upon his quotation. Nevertheless, taking the citation for true, the fact is that The People, in 1891, was edited by Mr. Lucien Sanial under Volkszeitung inspiration, and both Mr. Sanial and the Volkszeitung are to-day among the “admirers of all admirers” in Mr. Untermann's party.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

CANADA RAILWAYS CURTAIL.

St. John N. B., April 4.—The railroads operating in eastern Canada have inaugurated a policy of retrenchment because of the extensive decrease in traffic. The construction of new cars has been stopped entirely by most of the roads, and many cars in need of repairs are laid up at the shops.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has laid off 300 men at the shops in Angus, Que., and a further reduction is possible. The workshops of the Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles are working on reduced time.

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TWO SOLILOQUIES IN ONE ACT

By E. S. L.

Time Present—Place Any Part of the Country.

The curtain is raised and discloses a piece of ground enclosed by a low fence. A laborer, who looks as though he wanted “something now,” is lying on his back, arms outstretched, and staring around. His head bears impressions received from Supreme Court bricks flung at it recently. He is analyzing the bricks.

A puffly little man, who seems to be a labor leader is seen hurrying up to the enclosure. He is not running to catch a train. He approached the fence, and wishing to get inside, made a circuit, step-at-a-time, to find the way in. Failing, he climbed himself over or did some such thing, by accident. Peering through his glasses—he was very short-sighted—he assured himself no one was nearby and mumbled incoherently: “One grave error into which some people fall is to designate the organizations of Labor as trusts.”

“The trade union is not a trust. From its nature it cannot be a trust. Trusts consist of organizations for the control of the products of labor.” He paused to consider.

The flattened-out workingman thus overheard Sammy, for such we call him, talking to himself, a habit he often fell into. Thought the laborer: “That's right. I'm not organized to control the product of my labor. That'd be wrong. I don't want the product of my labor. I might build a house, but I don't want it. I don't need it. I feel just as good here stretched out by a brick. That fellow is a profound philosopher; his philosophy cuts deep. I can prove it.”

Sammy soon recovered himself and went on: “Workmen possess their labor-power; that is, the power to produce. They have not any products for sale.” He stopped, abruptly. Was he talking nonsense? Pshaw! He resolved to spring this at the next Civic Federation banquet and forwith rehearsed a few poses for that event. Wonder how Andy would take it?

The deeply impressed brother at the other end of the garden was becoming a little perplexed in trying to follow Sammy's discourse. He felt as though he were floundering around in a bog and trying to extricate himself.

“Let me see,” he said, “I've got the power to produce; that's clear. I do produce; I stand and deliver—No, Sammy can't mean that. Well, I've got the power—Gee, this problem is a puzzler.”

“It must run like this: Labor has the power to produce whenever the employer wants it to produce, and when he would rather not that it should produce, then it can save its power. That is fair and square enough. I guess I'll save mine up a little just now.”

“I'm proud of my leader. What was it he said, ‘Labor makes things, but don't sell things.’ That's economics alright. And then he goes on, ‘There certainly cannot be a trust in anything that has not been produced.’ Right again. Labor has never been produced; it is not a product, and therefore can never be a trust. Why he's a wonder.”

“Let me get it pat. I produce, but I'm no product. I don't sell what I produce, therefore I can't be a trust. I only sell my power to make products, and if nobody cares to purchase my power—why, I don't have to work. And I won't work; I'll take it easy.”

“So it all amounts to this: I'm not a product because I don't sell myself; I'm not a trust because I'm not a product; and since I'm not a trust, I'm not trying to corner myself. What in the devil am I?”

Made rather weary by the process gone through, our subject turned on his side to doze out the thing some other time. The philosopher was also seen snoring behind a bush.

New York, N. Y.

40 PER CENT. CUT ON “KATY.”

Galveston, Tex., April 4.—Orders have been received from St. Louis, Chicago and New York headquarters of the “Katy,” Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Rock Island-Frisco, to cut the traffic department expenses of their Texas lines at least 40 per cent.

The Texas officials are protesting against retrenching and declare the operation and mechanical departments of the southwestern lines have been reduced to the limit.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lesig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedman's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2009 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m. Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East and So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

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Owing to the limitations of this office,
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of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.
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In 1892 21,187
In 1896 36,564
In 1900 34,161
In 1904 34,172

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regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1908.

There is something deeply affecting in
the spectacle of a young man, in the
prime of health and vigor, offering him-
self, a voluntary slave, in the Labor
market without a purchaser—eagerly
preferring to barter the use of his body,
the day-long exertion of his strength,
the wear and tear of flesh and blood,
bone and muscle, for the common neces-
saries of life . . . and in vain!

—THOMAS HOOD.

A CHANDELIER OF CANDLES TO
SEE ONE ANOTHER BY.

At this season, when, grounded upon
artificially created "Anarchist outrages,"
by Jewish workmen, propositions are
pouring into Congress to put Jewish im-
migration upon the same footing as
Oriental immigration—at this season the
National Committee of the Socialist
party adopts with the big majority of
36 votes against 11 the following propo-
sition:

"That the action of the National Ex-
ecutive Committee on the Emigration
Resolution of the Stuttgart Congress be
endorsed so far as that Resolution ap-
plies to laborers coming from Oriental
Countries, OR OTHERS backward in
economic development, where the work-
ers of such Countries have shown them-
selves, as a body, to be unapproachable
with the philosophy of Socialism."

Are the two events—the move in Con-
gress and the move in the National
Committee of the S. P.—an accidental
coincidence?

There is no such thing as "accidental"
in sociology any more than in biology.
Events are unerringly logical sequences
from causes.

In a recent article about things Amer-
ican Kautsky speaks of the anti-im-
migration wave here, and justly con-
cludes that the CLASS STRUGGLE
would thereby be perverted into a RACE
STRUGGLE. The statement is correct.
Capitalist society seeks to veil the class
struggle by inciting a struggle of races
and creeds;—and the caricatures of cap-
italist society who figure as the domi-
nant majority of the National Commit-
tee of the Socialist party follow suit.

Once, entering his room in a ram-
shackle country inn, and finding the
room lighted with a single sputtering
and dejected tallow candle, Mark Twain
asked the waiter for another candle to
see the first one by. The sputtering
capitalist candle, that seeks to keep out
Jewish immigrants, needs the sorrowful
bogus Socialist candle of the S. P. Na-
tional Committee, which parrots back
exclusion of Oriental Labor and of
"other backward" countries, to be seen
by;—and the sorrowful bogus Socialist
candle of the S. P. National Committee
requires the illumination of the sput-
tering capitalist candle to be appreciated.

This would be "accident" enough.
But the cornucopia of "the Logic of
Events" is so plentifully supplied with
"accidents" that the present "accident"
comes equipped with still a third co-
incidence, or "accident."

At the same time that the sputtering
tallow candle of capitalism and the
sorrowful candle of the S. P. National
Committee were mutually revealing each
other, this same S. P. National Com-
mittee set up and lighted a third sput-
tering candle to see both the others by—
it declined, without consultation of its
rank and file, the offer of Working Class
political unity, proffered by the Socialist
Labor Party. The third candle lights
the law of the other two—the rupturing
of Socialist unification, the fomenting
of Socialist disunity.

To the Socialist there is but one
Nation—the Proletariat; one race—the
Working Class; one creed—Socialism.

To the bona fide Socialist, not the bogus
article, whatever was or is best in
former Nations, races and creeds is now
absorbed by and merged into the Nation
of the Proletariat, the race of the Work-
ing Class, the creed of Socialism.

The "Logic of Events" is compelling
the capitalist class and its caricature,
the dominant majority of the S. P. Na-
tional Committee, to light a whole
chandelier of candles to see one another
by. Like beacon lights on danger shoals,
the chandelier warns the true, the think-
ing, the clean, the virile elements of the
American population to give a wide
berth to the lighters of such a chan-
delier, and rally around the banner of
the one political party that stands upon
the unshakable Marxist motto—"Pro-
letarians of all countries, unite! You
have nothing to lose but your chains,
and a world to gain!"—the Socialist
Labor Party.

A PATH-FOLLOWER.

There is no originality in the conduct
of Mr. Herman Robinson, the A. F. of
L. organizer and denouncer of Socialism,
who has earned from the President an
invitation to dine at the White House.
Mr. Robinson is not a path-finder; the
gentleman is merely an imitator, a path-
follower.

The path-finders to Theodore Roose-
velt's dining table were two gentlemen—
Heinrich Weissmann, an ex-San Fran-
cisco anarchist dynamiter and, at
the time now referred to, Editor of
the Bakers' Union Journal, and Mr.
Harry White, alias Krakowsky, at the
time a leading official of the Garment
Workers' Union.

It was in the year of grace 1899;
season, summer. Roosevelt had just
been nominated the Republican candidate
for Governor of the State of New York.
Messrs. Weissmann and Krakowsky,
two A. F. of L. dignitaries and particular
pets of Gompers, had just been distin-
guishing themselves as traducees of So-
cialism and Socialists: the former was,
according to Messrs. Weissmann and
Krakowsky, the foe of "Law," "Order,"
"The Family," "Religion," "The State";
the latter were characterized by them as
"rabid fanatics," "the enemies of the
workingmen," etc. The first official act
of nominee-for-Governor Theodore Roose-
velt was to invite Messrs. Weissmann
and Krakowsky to a lunch. These
were the path-finders.

Subsequent events ever cast light back
upon previous events, the same as pre-
vious events ever cast light forward upon
subsequent ones. The subsequent careers
of Messrs. Weissmann and Krakowsky
illumine the nature of the path that they
found. As to Mr. Weissmann, he gave up
the Labor Movement; studied law; was
retained by the boss bakers to fight the
9-hour bake-shop law, which, in his pre-
vious capacity of Editor of the Bakers'
Union Journal, he had defended; was
instrumental in causing the Court to de-
clare the law unconstitutional; and was
presented by his clients, the baker
bosses, with a "magnificent diamond
breast pin" for his "loyal and valuable"
services. As to Mr. Krakowsky, his
Union finally dumped him and brought
and sustained an action against him for
speculating in the manufacture of the
Union's label; besides, he figured in at
least one case that involved the hiring
of strike breakers and their shipment
from New York to Chicago.

These be the path-finders, and that
the path, Theodore Roosevelt's dining
table but a way-station with twenty
minutes for refreshments. Mr. Herman
Robinson, A. F. of L. organizer is now
at that station.

THE USES OF ANNA.

It is a favorite nursery yarn of cap-
italist pundits to say that "Nature pro-
vides for the dispersment of wealth
when it is congested, upon the same
principle that Nature provides for the
dispersment of congested vapors in the
air." The career of Mme. Anna Gould
punctures the yarn.

About fifteen years ago Anna Gould
married the French Count of Castellane.
How congested the wealth in the Gould
family was may be judged from the cir-
cumstance that Anna's dower amounted
to \$15,000,000. Did her marrying and
taking her dower disperse the congested
wealth? Not at all. The cow, so to
speak, in whom the wealth was con-
gested, remained "undispersed" in the
hands of the family executors—George,
Edwin, Howard and Helen Gould. What
was "dispersed" was, at best, the share
of the plentiful milk (dividends) that
fell to Anna. How thoroughly "undis-
persable" the capital itself was and is
appears from the very fact of the extra-
vagant dispersment of Anna's share.
The Count her husband, and no less she
herself, made ducks and drakes of her
share of the yield of dividends. Red
granite palaces, renaissance style, were
built; complexionists made rich harvests
by "unhairing" the Countess's counte-
nance; chemists carried off fat fees
turning her hair's color; "Madame X X,"

the Count's noble paramour, re-blossomed
into beauty; electorates were bribed for
votes to seat members of his family in
the French Chamber of Deputies, etc.,
etc. That milk WAS dispersed, but the
cow remained hale and sound, and even
gathered size and weight.

Well, that episode came to an end.
The Countess and the Count parted com-
pany. She is back home. Helle de Tal-
leyrand-Perigord, Prince de Sagan, and
she "contracted an attachment" for
each other. She came back to her Amer-
ican plantation; he followed her; she
wishes to marry him; her family ob-
jects; the "holy capitalist family" is
once more riven; she takes up her abode
at the Hotel Regis, and from there
threatens a suit for more—what? For
a bigger slice of the cow? No. For a
larger quantity of the milk and cream.

In the course of his great speech in
the Senate, La Follette said "capital
attracts capital." There is no such thing
as "dispersing" with capital. And right
it is that there isn't. Concentrated
capital means improved methods; im-
proved methods means larger yield with
less effort. That's just what civilization
is after. Only, that capitalist concentra-
tion is not a resting, it is a transitory
point. The resting point is reached when
those who really produced that wealth,
the Working Class, organized in the
Socialist Labor Party, shall proclaim the
Socialist Republic, and, organized in the
I. W. W., shall be in condition to enforce
their ballot by assuming the reins of
Government.

Anna has her uses. Her conspicuous-
ness helps to teach.

IN-AID OF GAMBLING.

An innocent man, reading the Albany
reports about betting and horse rac-
ing, would be inclined to believe that a
sudden spasm of righteousness had
seized the Governor. If the same inno-
cent man were to think deeper he
would wonder at so much chatter about
so little. If, besides being innocent,
that is, uninformed, such a man is of
an inquisitive mind he would soon
take back tracks both in his belief
regarding the "spasm of righteousness"
and regarding the queer sights that
caused him to wonder. He would then
smile a knowing smile.

The fact is, that the anti-race course
Crusade in Albany is not an anti-
gambling, is decidedly a pro-gambling
Crusade. It is a manoeuvre intended,
by a show of attacking gambling, to
screen gambling from attack.

Industrial crises have their root in
the planlessness of capitalist produc-
tion. The present industrial crisis is
no exception. Nevertheless, in this
particular instance the immediate or
proximate cause lay in a new pheno-
menon—the appearance of the Money
Trust on the field. The Money Trust
is a trustification, not of the money-
commodity only; it is also a trustifica-
tion of the gambling connected with
money and which centers in the stock
exchanges. Europe has its faro game
little towns. The United States pro-
duced a gigantic gambling hell cen-
tered in Wall Street. The directors
of two groups of leading banks, are
also directors in most of the industrial,
transportation, mining, real estate
and other enterprises. As such they
now congest money in a few centers,
loan the same to themselves, and man-
ipulate funds just as gamblers do
around the green table. The industrial
life of the land is controlled by these
few congeners and, desperate gamblers
as they are, their stakes are nothing
short of the country's welfare. Sena-
tors and Representatives may make
speeches in Congress, the President
may sputter, but the gamblers, rooted
in the capitalist system, shake the dice,
cast them and carry on their wild
carousal—last not least they dictate
legislation.

The present frightful depression is
the consequence. Here and there a
true note has been struck and the ugly
fact has been laid bare that gamblers
and gambling are ruling the land. The
announcement carried conviction ev-
erywhere. What more natural than an
immediate Crusade against horse-rac-
ing, and thus, under guise of attacking
gambling, draw attention from and
thereby protect the real gamblers every
one of whom ought to be in the peni-
tentiary?

MYSTIC, IA, ELECTIONS.

Socialist Party Loses All the Offices It
Held.

Mystic, Ia., April 1.—We have had a
city election here, and the pure and
simple political Socialist party lost all
the offices it held. One pure and simple
trade unionist, who was beaten up for
the office of Councilman, was the same
man who was the S. P. candidate for
Governor. The Republicans got 117 ma-
jority for Mayor over the Socialist party
nominee. Disintegration has set in; the
future is ours.

G. H. F.

THAT TRAIN HAS ARRIVED IN
AMERICA.

Bomb explosions, engineered by the
Police, or with the Police as the agents
of the powers that be, have long been
what may be termed a "social institu-
tion" with the ruling class of Western
Europe. Only the other day the Bar-
celona, Spain, papers traced the recent
frequent recurrence of bomb explosions
in their city to the Jesuit College of
that place. Before that, letters were
found in the valises of alleged "fanat-
ical" dynamiters unmistakably con-
necting them with members of the
Rothschild family. Before that so
many and so numerous were the inci-
dents of dynamiters furnished with
funds by high Government officials
that the thing was made the subject
of a remarkable address by Bebel, soon
to appear in English in these columns,
in which, in duly authenticated form,
the facts are unveiled.

The Dynamite Department, as a regu-
lar Department of Class Rule govern-
ment in Western Europe, is to-day a
well known institution. Like all insti-
tutions, this particular institution was
not a strictly original affair with its
establishers. It was suggested by
events. The quarter from which the
suggestion came was the very last
quarter from which the suggestion was
meant to be made. That quarter con-
sisted of an element, that, however
honest, was so angry at the existing
social wrongs that it became utterly
irrational. The resort to blows in a
discussion betrays mental bankruptcy.
The psychologic fact is reproduced in
society. Society in its infancy, before
it has gathered the matured experience
that builds up mentality, discusses
with blows and blows only. In the
measure that experience is gathered
and mentality is built up, blows are
crowded to the rear, and discussion,
peaceful methods take the lead. Thus
sprang up the ballot as a claimant to
the place of the hickory billet; thus
political action struggled with to sup-
plant civil war. To-day, civil war is
only the answer that Civilization gives
to the vestige of Barbarism, when the
latter, unwilling to submit to the peace-
ful methods of settling internal dis-
putes, falls back upon primitive man's
only weapon—blows. That social ele-
ment, whom anger at existing wrongs
has deprived of reason, finds itself to-
day, mentally, at the low stage of the
barbarian disputant. Not by accident,
but compelled by the law of its own
irrationality, that element calls itself
Anarchist. The bomb is its weapon.

The bomb, as a weapon, is utterly
irrational. Not only is it irrational
from the psychologic view-point; it is
unspcakably irrational from the eco-
nomic and sociologic aspect. It is a
denial of co-operation, hence of organ-
ized conduct. The bomb typifies and
exemplifies individualism run crazy.
No wonder Class Rule Government
quickly took the hint. The tactics it
adopted were correct. Any irrational
act can be charged to irrational men.
The Dynamite Department of Class
Rule Government was instituted. Class
Rule government caused bombs to be
manufactured, and to be exploded
at convenient places and times by
its own agents. It was a clever trick
to throw discredit upon the whole So-
cialist or Labor Movement, by throw-
ing upon it the odium of an element
who neither animate nor guide, and is
reputed by it. Thus it was in West-
ern Europe.

Similar climatic conditions produce
similar vegetation and beasts. Cap-
italist conditions in America bred the
wrong of Class Rule. Fortunately for
America, her complete economic de-
velopment raised the mists that else-
where covered and still in many places
continue to cover the field. Despite the
very soundest economics that pure and
simple political action may teach, its
sociology is so defective that, by re-
velation, it is a direct foment of pure
and simple bombism. The Socialist
Labor Party joined sound sociology to
sound economics. It early recognized
the economic organization as indis-
pensable. Seeing the economic organ-
ization is the inevitable constituency
of the Socialist Republic, the economic
organization is the only latent physical
force to accomplish the revolutionary
act, and thereby enforce the peaceful
victory of the idea that, through polit-
ical action, the ballot proclaims. Long
did the S. L. P. hold, single-handed,
that important pass in the American
Movement. Three years ago the Par-
ty's principle received a valuable re-
inforcement. Partly conjured up by
the Party's unflinching agitation, part-
ly produced by the untrammeled, lo-
cal development of capitalism in the
land, arose the Industrial Workers of
the World. The I. W. W. came to life
equipped with all the knowledge of its
Age. On the one hand, its economic
structure was perfect, being industrial;

on the other hand, its sociologic poise
was correct, seeing it recognized the
civilized plane for the preaching of
Revolution—political action. It placed
the two—the economic and the political
branches—in their right perspective.
It recognized the first as the more im-
portant, being the one necessary to
impart steadiness of course to the lat-
ter. Its loyal supporters, according as
they had time and energy, either de-
voted their efforts in the right propor-
tion to both branches, or devoted their
efforts to the first branch only, all ex-
pectant of the day when that branch
would bring forth its own political or-
ganization, and absorb whatever sound
political organization had helped to
prepare the field for it. Accordingly,
the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., the true
products of American capitalist soil,
blocked, to the extent of their strug-
gling and straggling powers, the path
that leads to the methods of irrational
anger, and that thereby suggest to the
powers that be the setting up here of
a Dynamite Department to supplement
the machinery of their Class Rule gov-
ernment. But the wrongs of Class
Rule proved too powerful to be wholly
counteracted. Their inevitable brood
of irrational sufferers sprang up here
also. Velled, in some places; unveiled,
in others; present in both, the ugly
social carbuncle of the dynamiter made
his appearance. The consequence was
to be foreseen. The unwilling hint,
given by the same carbuncle to the
powers that be in Western Europe, has
been given here also; and here also
the hint has been taken. The latest
evidence, among a series of rapidly
succeeding ones in recent weeks, was
the bomb transparently thrown on the
28th of March into Union Square from
the Dynamite Department of Class
Rule government in America.

The Dynamite Department of Class
Rule government in America is now an
established fact. That train has ar-
rived, at last. It arrived on schedule
time.

"STRIKES ILLEGAL," SAYS SU-
PREME COURT.

Boston, April 3.—That the rules of
labor unions regarding their investiga-
tions of strikes are illegal, that unions
have no right to strike or combine
against the open shop, or go on sym-
pathetic strikes, and that unions have no
right to interfere in a grievance existing
between employer and one employe, are
features of a sweeping decision handed
down by the Massachusetts Supreme
Court to-day against organized labor.
Chief Justice Knowlton disagreed with
the majority in the opinion.

The findings are returned in a suit
brought by nine contracting and build-
ing firms in Lynn against the building
trades council of that city and six local
unions.

Competition and similar defences are
not, it is maintained, a justification for
inducing an employe to commit a breach
of contract.

MORE "ANARCHY" AFOOT.

Chicago Citizens Bent on Verifying
Facts and Puncturing "News."

Chicago, April 2.—A number of
prominent citizens have at last decided
to oppose the police ring and newspa-
per rule imposed upon them by the
authorities here. They realize that the
officials with the aid of certain papers
are abusing their powers of government
and turning laws and constitutions
awry. The movement is practically a
rebuff and a severe blow to the police
and to the newspapers. It establishes
the fact that people are learning that
the "news" coming from these sources
is very unreliable news, and that it
therefore cannot be accepted as truth.
The fact that a movement, such as the
one started, has become a necessity to
get at the facts is a monumental com-
ment upon the upholders of "Law,
Order, and Morality."

Lists are being circulated asking
anyone interested to sign his name in
favor of hearing Emma Goldman
speak. The daily papers are unable to
contain their rage and are trying to
make out "another Anarchist plot." The
fact is that Parker H. Sercombe, edi-
tor of the "To-morrow Magazine,"
drew up the petition which deals a few
hard knocks to the hysterical press of
this city. Referring to Miss Goldman
the petition says: "She cannot equal
the iniquity of the dives and resorts
which the pious police protect and of
which the Press, responding to the
fashion, says nothing, but instead cry
"Heretic" (Anarchist) when given the
cue."

A big meeting is to be held in some
theatre here and those subscribers who
desire to attend are asked to send
along one dollar for two seats. Par-
ticular efforts are made to circulate the
lists among conservative minded people
aiming to have the business and pro-
fessional men and educators of Chicago
present at the meeting.

POOR MALLOCK!

Even the Capitalist Magazines Take a
Shy at His Crazy-Quilt Theories.

When Mr. Mallock, in answer to the
Macedonian cry of the National Civic
Federation to "Come over and help us,"
went from city to city delivering his
lectures against Socialism, says The
Independent, some even of the indus-
trial leaders whose cause he cham-
pioned found his intellectual processes
hazy and crooked, while the Socialists
whom he attacked chortled with un-
holy joy. Apparently chastened by
his experience and enlightened by the
articles, pamphlets, letters and speech-
es that were showered on him, he
has re-written and elaborated his dis-
courses and gone far to redeem his re-
putation. This volume, on account of
its compactness of argument, felicity
of illustration and dialectical clever-
ness, cannot be ignored or scorned by
the Socialist editors and pamphleteers
who are preaching a new evangel. For-
tunately the little volume by Mr. Kirk-
up, a clear, simple, sympathetic inter-
pretation of Socialism, now issued in
revised and enlarged form, can be used
by a student as an alkali to neutralize
Mr. Mallock's acid.

Mr. Mallock begins by bombarding
with gusto the position concerning la-
bor's claim to be the sole producer of
wealth, which the early Marxian So-
cialists captured in order to command
the Ricardian trenchments of the
economists of their day. But, as our
author says later, educated Socialists
abandoned that position when they had
shelled the Ricardians into retreat, tho
its occupation by belated agitators he
considers sufficient justification for his
renewed onslaught.

His central argument is that the
progress of society is due to the energy
inventiveness, foresight and talent for
organization of rare men whose qual-
ities he sums up as "ability."

All thru the book Mr. Mallock in-
geniously assumes that the men who
improve, invent, direct, organize, pio-
neer, are the actual recipients of the
big prizes, and that, unstimulated by
the hope of the whole reward which
they now conquer, they would sulk and
idle and reduce the world to beggary.

He is serenely unconscious of the
difference between the moderate salary
of the superintendent of a steel works,
whose volcanic energy, mechanical
skill and technical knowledge keep the
complex system going, and the hun-
dreds of surprise packages, each hold-
ing a million dollars, which have pour-
ed into Mr. Andrew Carnegie's safety
vaults. His hosts of the Civic Federa-
tion did not tell him how Mr. Carnegie
himself had related to them that his
success was due to the group of men
he gathered at the Pittsburgh works,
and that he himself has no extraordi-
nary ability except as a salesman.

Nowhere does Mr. Mallock attempt
to show how Mr. William Waldorf
Astor, receiving revenue from New
York real estate which Edward VII
might envy, and sustaining palaces in
England as sumptuous as Warwick
the Kingmaker's, has improved, or-
ganized, invented or made labor more
fruitful. In fact, nowhere in the book
is the existence of land rents hinted
at; and when the problem of interest
the other chief object of the Socialist
attack, is argued, it is only to contend
that, on strictly ethical grounds, if the
receiver of interest is not entitled to
the unearned fruit, neither is anybody
else, and if incomes were restricted,
"ability" would sulk and reduce the
mass to want.

This is fighting wide of the Socialist
position. As Mr. Kirkup shows, So-
cialism, which must be understood be-
fore it can be combated, is so acutely
conscious of the advantage, ethical and
practical, which the owner of capital
enjoys, that it proposes "an economic
system in which industry will be con-
ducted with a collective capital," a
system under which, accordingly,
"inasmuch as the working people would
themselves own the instruments of
production, the present monopoly of
capital by a class, with all its inevita-
ble consequences, would cease." They
do not deny the moral right of the
capitalist to his interest nor the ad-
vantage to society of using large cap-
ital. They only propose that the people
who use the capital shall also own it,
and get the moral and economic ad-
vantages which its ownership carries.

Mr. Mallock's other grand assump-
tion that those who get the fat prizes
in this generation are the rightful heirs
to the fruits of all the genius, discov-
ery and organization of past genera-
tions, while the multitude, the 90 per-
cent, being poor and in lowly position,
are proved by the fact to have no claim
on the accumulated knowledge and
wealth of the ages, no part nor lot in
the gifts which Prometheus and Archi-



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You Social-
ists are all hypocrites. You talk peace,
and you advocate force!

UNCLE SAM—Advocate force?

R. J.—Yes; you say that if the cap-
italists dispute the Socialist vote which
establishes the Co-operative Common
wealth and raise an army to defend their
property, you will meet that army with
force.

U. S.—Why, certainly, we will.

B. J.—And that's wrong, I say.

U. S.—Hold your horses a bit. Did
Lincoln want war or peace?

B. J.—He wanted peace.

U. S.—Was it then hypocritical on
Lincoln's part to use arms to free the
chattel slave?

B. J.—No, of course not. He had to
do so to save the Union.

U. S.—Was it wrong, then?

B. J.—No, not even wrong; it was
inevitable, and perfectly justified.

U. S.—In light of the fact that more
than four million families, or nearly one-
third of the nation, must get along on
an income less than \$400, can you den-
y that the working class of America to-
day is in a condition materially as bad
not worse than that of the chattel slave?

B. J.—N-no.

U. S.—In view of the increased cost
living and the intensification of lab-
or now going on, can you deny that the
condition is steadily growing worse?

B. J.—No, I cannot.

U. S.—In the light of both these facts
together—

B. J.—Something must be done about
it, and done quick.

U. S.—By curbing the capitalists by
law?

B. J.—Well,

U. S.—No, Jonathan, curbing by law
will not stand. Just as the slaveholder
was fettered by his material interests
and could not free or even ameliorate
the condition of his slaves, the capitalist
can not give up his mines and factories,
or improve the lot of his workmen. As
long as wage slavery stands, the fate of
the wage slave must grow ever worse.

Just as the plantation lord was forced
to maltreat the chattel slave who was
his through feudal right, in order to
keep his own head above water, so the
factory lord is compelled for the same
reason, to maltreat the wage slave, who
becomes a slave by reason of the mas-
ter's ownership of property which the
slave needs in order to live. All that
could ever be said about slavery being
un-Christian and a sin in the eyes of God
can be applied with tripled and quad-
rupled force to the present industrial
system. It also will have to go. "Get-
ting together" and compromising will
prove just as devoid of help for the wage
slave as they did for the chattel slave.

The working class of the land is fast
waking up to this fact, and by organ-
izing in the Industrial Workers of the
World and the Socialist Labor Party, is
drilling itself to take possession of the
means of production and distribution,
and run them for the benefit of the whole
people, and not of the parasites. And if
the parasites dare to oppose armed force
to the will of the people (which, as they
are a coward class, they probably won't
do), force on the part of the people will
then become every whit as justifiable—if
not more so—as it did for the Aboli-
tionists.

B. J.—So it will; and may I be there
to help!

medes, Arkwright and Bessemer, have
handed down, is so comic that it
needs but to be stated clear of the ver-
biage of a trained dialectician to be
laughed out of court. As Mr. Kirkup
observes: "In the highly organized
industry of the present, which is really
a co-operation of the whole work-
ing society inheriting the labors of the
past, how can we discriminate the in-
dividual share of each worker?" Espe-
cially, how can we assume that the
stock-holders of a cotton mill might in
justice take all the advantage of the
genius which has created the spinning
and weaving machines, while the op-
erative in the mill is the disinherited
son whose rightful claim on the product
is measured by the amount of cotton
he could spin on a grandmother's spin-
ning wheel?—The

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THE LORDLY SLAVES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Out here in the State of Washington the wage slaves of the white or "Superior" race, are offering their labor power at \$1.50 a day and can get nothing to do at that price.

John Ferz.

Mountain View, Wash., March 17.

WHO CAN FURNISH THIS?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Can you furnish me statistics as to the hours of labor and wages of cotton mill workers in the United States, and also of those of England?

Thanking you in advance for any information,—I am,

M. Weinberger.

833 Cauldwell Avenue,
New York, March 24.

CONSPIRACY OF SLANDER AFOOT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
I received The Daily People of March 21, containing editorial notice of a flaming article which appeared in the "Los Angeles Times" of March 15th. I herewith enclose to you a page of the "Spokesman Review" containing practically the same article with the display pictures of Emma Goldman, Rose Pastor Stokes and Elizabeth Flynn. These are evidences of a wide-reaching and systematically working conspiracy of the Aristocracy to spread slander against the working class movement.

I would have sent this earlier, but only received a special copy a day or so ago.

Wade R. Parks.

Laclede, Idaho, March 24.

THE BEST LABOR PAPER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Enclosed please find money order in payment of my subscription for the next year. This makes the tenth consecutive year that I have been a reader of The People, as near as my recollection goes. For this same length of time I was, and am yet for that matter, leading a nomadic life, and I don't get to read the paper as regularly as most of the other comrades do, and so I get at times two, three, and often four issues forwarded to me at one time. Nothing occurs on the road that makes me feel any gladder than the day when I get The People and I scan it as ravenously as a boy eats his favorite pie.

Leaving out the matter of belief in what this paper preaches, and comparing it only as a commentator on current events with any paper or periodical in the United States, it is the writer's opinion that it is above comparison. Of course, here and there one may find a very good article in some of the bourgeois papers, but for any one publication to have as many "good things" in one issue as The People is not to be thought of, it must be for this reason that the well-posted politicians are paying more attention to what The People says than to any other labor paper in the land. The working class of America, and the S. L. P. in particular, should shake hands with itself, because of the possession of a paper that inspires the indifferent, encourages the weak, is loved by its friends, and feared, albeit respected, by its foes.

John Arbore.

St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 23.

FACTS GALORE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
"By God! That's right. Yes, you can put me down too."

"I know our organization (pure and simple union) is rotten."

"Something has got to be done, this is certain."

These are a few choice expressions used by pure and simple aristocrats when one talks to them on industrial unionism. Charge them right in their lodge room of being an organized band of scabs (I have done it), and one half of the members will offer to get documentary proof sustaining the charge, one fourth will assume a bellicose attitude in the middle of the lodge room, ready to defend the "charger," while the remaining one-fourth will hold their heads down and exclaim, "I don't believe it," and repeat it any number of times as refutation. It's fun to get them going. A little diversion which I often indulge in, especially when too much peace is troubling my mind, is to get in company of a group composed of members of different from mechanical trades,

machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, molders, etc., and casually or by the way of no harm, remark that I heard "Bill Jones" say that Pope O'Connell is a grafter, and the Machinist Union were a bunch of scabs. I then sit back and light my old T. D., consoling myself that, after all, there is some little pleasure in life if one only knows how to go after it.

The pure and simple moulder remarks that the Jones family were always noted for their intelligence, and Bill didn't seem to be any exception, whereupon Mr. Machinist remarks that Bill has some "knowing," but his knowledge of scientific scabbery and statistics will never be complete until he gets data on the number of thousands of tons of castings the "Yunyun" moulders have made to be finished by scab machinists when I. A. of M. were out on strike. The boiler-maker here puts in his opinion that they both are eligible to membership in Mr. Farley's aggregation of patriots. If they concluded to make application to Mr. Farley he would advise them to take the blacksmith along, as his past record showed he was entirely qualified. Mr. Blacksmith agrees that he will soon be compelled to join Farley or somebody else to make a living, seeing that the boiler-makers and machinists have scabbed on him till they have his tongue hanging out.

About the time they all have their cases proved, they are ready to begin impressing the evidence each on the others' memory via the olfactory organ. One remarks that he saw in the paper that Sam Gompers contemplates starting a new political labor party. Presto, the change is instantaneous and complete. In chorus they query, "Who? Sam Gompers? That—(sundry oaths are heard muttered). I'll vote for Carrie Nation first!"

There is more truth than poetry in this. The way the rank and file of the A. F. of L. are opening their eyes is certainly encouraging.

Panama Worker.

Canal Zone, Pana., March 10.

NO LONGER A CAT'S PAW.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Enclosed find a duplicate of a letter written to J. E. Snyder. We are sorry that the first copy was lost because with it his letter was lost also.

Among the many questions he asked in his begging letter were these: Have you music at your meetings? Have you a piano in your hall? Are the roads around your town good? etc. The summing up of the Ruskin and American Socialist Colleges may sound funny to you, but they are true!

W. M. Owen.

Jos. Gamp.

Dighton, Kansas, March 21.

[Enclosure]

Mr. J. E. Snyder,

Sir:—
Yours of 1st inst. received and contents carefully noted. In answering your letter, I want it understood that my sympathies are no longer with the S. P. A year ago it was my fortune to become acquainted with the literature of the S. L. P., the Daily and Weekly People, also the I. W. W. Industrial Bulletin, which have opened my eyes, and the Fakirs and Grafters in the S. P. can use me no longer for a cat's paw.

Your hungry cry for contributors is not new to us; it has been heard in Oklahoma for four or five years past, and has reached Western Kansas long before your letter. I need not question your motive; your begging letter speaks for itself. I also wish to inform you that the revolutionists have no use for a man who claims that the S. P. owes him a job because he has studied in Socialist colleges. The revolutionists all know the damnable effects of the privately owned papers, but few are acquainted with the work of the privately owned self-styled Socialist colleges of which you are a product. Comrade Gamp, whom you will recognize as an ex-student of Ruskin and the American Socialist Colleges, summed up the teachings of the above named institutions as follows:

- 1.—The Austrian theory of value is the only correct one.
- 2.—The Marxian theory of value is nonsense.
- 3.—S. L. P.-ism is De Leonism.
- 4.—De Leon is a second Cromwell.
- 5.—Cromwell organized the Ironsiders.
- 6.—De Leon organized the S. L. P.
- 7.—When Cromwell died, the Ironsiders (soldiers) wept while Chas. H. was crowned. What will the S. L. P. do when De Leon dies? What can they do?
- 8.—The Initiative Referendum, and

Imperative Mandate," alone, will save Civilization.

Because you have swallowed and digested such trash you think you have a right to fasten yourself like a parasite on the workers. Nor is this all. Comrade Gamp, told me that he had an argument with you on the Industrial Workers of the World in your past headquarters in Oklahoma City, about two years ago. You made the statement that long before the I. W. W. was thought of you knew the workers would have to organize industrially to gain their freedom. Now, what I want to know is this: What made you change your opinion. If you have not changed it, what right have you to stay in the S. P. or work for the Appeal to Prejudice, when you know that either would strangle the I. W. W. if they could?

Truly Yours,

W. M. Owen.

DISAGREES WITH FRAYNE WHO DISAGREES WITH KOEPEL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
In the Daily People of March 19th comrade B. S. Frayne from Cincinnati finds fault with the attitude I took in that now famous session of the Cleveland City Council in which the cause of the unemployed was discussed. Had comrade Frayne confined himself to a mere criticism of my utterances in that meeting I would let the matter go by as I have neither time nor desire to engage in any personal arguments with comrades in our party press. But since comrade Frayne questions—though in a somewhat indirect way—my fitness to "represent the S. L. P." in spite of my "years of service in our party" I cannot let the thing go entirely unchallenged. But even with that I will confine myself to a few simple questions.

If we (the S. L. P.) have no honest desire to elect (some day) those men, whom the party honors with nomination for the various political offices, national, state, county and city, why make nominations at all? Why tell the workingmen that they should vote for the candidates of the S. L. P.? And when some day we elect only one man to the City Council—say Frayne to the City Council of Cincinnati or Koepel in Cleveland—what else does comrade Frayne expect such men to represent but the interests of the working class? And as soon as we succeed in electing only one or two men we are actually "sitting there, where the capitalist politicians are sitting now." What does comrade Frayne want such elected comrades of ours to do in a legislative body? Shout "Hurrah for the revolution!" all the time?

I did not say that we would accomplish great things, but simply, that we could represent the interests of the working class and I have yet to hear from a single comrade—except Frayne—who does not agree with me. If there are some, let them speak up.

According to comrade Frayne's logic I should have addressed the city Council about like this:

"Gentlemen of the Council: We, the S. L. P., are a political party of the working class, but political action as finding its expression in the ballot, is only humbug. We simply take part in the elections because it is a matter of habit with us and because some working men like to vote our ticket, and we want to give them that chance. But though they vote for us, we do not care to sit where you are sitting to-day, and though they may elect some of us, we will not represent their interests. Political campaigns are a g. for the working class, and though we ask them to vote for Socialism, via the S. L. P., we know that their voting is of no use. The working class cannot expect any betterment of their conditions until they are, to the last man, organized in the I. W. W., and until this body (the I. W. W.) has given birth to its own political expression. Of course, gentlemen, we keep on playing our little ballot game just for the fun of it and if any of our comrades ever should get elected, you may rest assured, gentlemen, that he will not in the least interfere with your nice profitable game of graft, corruption, boodl and skinning the working class, and he will never dare to make any attempt to represent the working class, because such endeavor would be in contradiction to the deep scientific discoveries of some of our modern 'Super-Marxists'! No gentlemen of the city Council, you have nothing to fear from the political fight of the revolutionary working class as carried on by its representative party, the S. L. P. They will not even make an attempt to be true to the interests of those who have elected them."

To sum up: If comrade Frayne's criticism is justified then the participation of the S. L. P. in the elections is humbug, delusion and hypocrisy. Which is which?

Richard Koepel.

Cleveland, O., March 26.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

AS TO THE FILIPINO CHURCH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
In the Letter Box of the Daily People, March 22nd, appeared the following:

"R. G. A., Worcester Mass.—The Catholics of the Philippine Islands are divided into two opposing camps. One, the older camp, recognize the Pope; the other denies the papal authority. The former are distinguished by the name of the Roman Catholic Church, the latter by the name of the Independent Philippine Church. As to their relative strength, the Independent Church is vastly the more numerous."

I do not know from what authority the Editor of the Daily People got his information, but in the interest of truth I take issue with the answer of the editor to R. G. A. in the Letter Box of the 22nd.

The Independent Catholic Church of the Philippines, so called, was organized about the time of the Filipino insurrection and had as its head a self-styled Pope, named Aglipay. At first it attracted many thousands of Filipinos, but at the present time, as an organization, it is like a rope of sand. Its membership is unknown. If it had the large membership that the Editor of the Daily People alleges, I believe I would have known something about it, as I have only recently returned from the Philippines where I was stationed as a soldier for nearly three years. I have been in Manila and several other large cities of the province. In Manila the Independent, so-called, have but one small chapel, while in the different provinces I have been in I have not been able to find any trace of the movement. On the other hand, the Catholic churches are crowded not only on Sundays, but every day in the year. Every saint's day is celebrated there.

As to the Protestant churches, I doubt if there is one in Manila that is self-supporting. The Episcopalians' Cathedral, which has the largest membership of the Protestant churches in the Philippines, had a deficit of several thousand dollars last year according to their own published statements.

In conclusion I wish to say I hope my motive will not be misunderstood. I have not written this letter in defense of the Catholic Church or to "knock" anyone. It is written in the firm belief that the readers of the Daily People want the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth to appear in their paper.

Francis A. Walsh.

Lynn, Mass.

[The People's sources of information on the subject are the following:

1. Prof. Henry Parker Willis's work "Our Philippine Problem." From personal observation in all parts of the Islands, Prof. Willis says: "Conservative estimates made by American observers place the number of Aglipayans [the Independent Filipino Church] at 3,000,000. Catholic authorities are inclined to underestimate the strength of the movement very considerably. They usually speak of the whole organization as artificial and temporary, and place the number of people engaged in it far too low. The truth is that movement has gained a very strong hold in many parts of the islands and has left other portions entirely untouched."

2. The speech delivered in Congress by Representative Jones of Virginia on March 6, and passage of which, having appeared in a Worcester paper, the Worcester correspondent to The People asked information upon. Representative Jones quoting the private secretary of one of the Philippine Commissioners who he says is "thoroughly well informed," "spent many years in the Islands," "wrote much on Philippine subjects," and "is widely accepted as an authority in regard to things Philippine," concludes: "They [the Independent Church] largely outnumber the adherents of the other branch of the church."

3. The circumstance that none of the speakers who opposed Representative Jones adduced facts or figures, or tackled this position.

The speech can be found in the Congressional Record, p. 3459.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

KNIGHTS OF INDUSTRY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
While mingling with the workers here, I learned that a great, a very great, scheme was on foot, whereby Socialism was going to be ushered in now, right now. I listened patiently. "Yes," they said, "this is Socialism on wheels." When I tried to explain the economic laws of capitalism they told me: "You don't know what this is until you hear it explained. You must go to the meeting, and hear for yourself." When asked if discussion were permitted, I was assured that it would be. What am I talking about? Let me explain.

There is an attempt being made to organize in this State what is known as the Knights of Industry of America. This is to be an auxiliary to the Farmers' Union. It is to be composed of workingmen who are to buy the pro-

ducts of the farmers.

To further the ends of this organization the Socialist party men here are told that this is Socialistic, because the organization intends to buy the means of production, and if you invest \$3 in stock you have the privilege of buying coal and other products cheaper than the Trust will sell them. "This," said the enthusiastic gentlemen, "is Socialism on wheels."

This movement is endorsed by the Trades Assembly of the town. An open meeting was held in Trades Assembly hall on Friday, March 13th. I went there.

The attendance at the meeting numbered about sixty. Prof. Rorke was the first speaker. He started out with a philosophical-anarchist talk, and wound up his speech with a Populist flat money proposition. This elderly gentleman is the State organizer of the Kansas Farmers' Union.

He was followed by Geo. B. Laug, president and State organizer of the Colorado Farmers' Union. This gentleman spoke of saving the large amount of 30 cents on a sack of potatoes to some consumers, and wound up by saying that the confiscation of the means of production by the working class was robbery and wrong. You must buy the means of production, and therefore you must join the Knights of Industry of America and buy stock.

At the opportune moment I arose and asked the gentlemen: "Is the economic interest of the agricultural wage worker identical with the interest of the agricultural employer?"

"Yes," he said, "It is, because the farmer has to contend against windstorms, and rain-storms and green bugs." Oh, bugs.

"Then," I asked, "if the interest of the wage workers were identical with the farm owners, why did the farmers of Kansas seek to have the State of Kansas establish a binding twine factory operated by convict labor? Wasn't it for the purpose of getting cheap twine?"

At this the audience commenced to buzz, and the State president to squirm and duck, but he came back with the statement that the funds from the penitentiary-made twine went into the State treasury and not into the farmers' pockets, and that at same time fourteen hours would be taken to discuss the question.

The workingmen present, however, were not duped by this abortion, for even the dullest could see that as a purely capitalist business proposition it was nil. The verbal clothing of altruism and philosophical anarchism will not suffice for this attempt at the deception. The workingmen of this community will prove that they have grown tired of being used as cats' paws and fawns for the benefit of a debt-ridden and bankrupt small capitalist employer. Even with the assistance of craft unions the deception can not be carried out. The groans and squirms of the small property owner are but a reflex of the dying of the useless middle class and no workingmen will have tears to shed, but will help to build up his own class organization and get ready to seize upon the prize of \$21,000,000,000 which the workers annually produce. The real working class organization is known as the Industrial Workers of the World. It is composed of workingmen, offered by workingmen, for the benefit of the working class.

Since writing the above I happened to be passing on Main street on Sunday afternoon and this Philosophical-Anarchist-Populist, Prof. Rorke was holding a street meeting, and he was telling the crowd that they were small stockholders and the big capitalists caused the panic by buying their stock at 10 cents and less on the dollar. When questioned as to whether or not it was the small property owners he was speaking for, the sanctimonious-philosophical-altruistic veneer was pricked and like an impotent caged animal, he evaded the question, and with uplifted hands he came toward me and shouted: "I recognize you. You are a disrupter! You come here to raise a disturbance." Thus this common clown and trickster, like the Denver pointing boy, revealed himself. He, upon further questioning, refused point blank to answer any questions put by me. A number of young workingmen present edged near me, and one of them said, "He didn't answer what you asked him."

Chas. Rogers.

Pueblo, Colo., March 16.

A DUNGEON OF CAPITALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Some time ago I arrived in the great City of Angels, Los Angeles, from Chicago. Great this city is. No matter which way one turns, north, south, east or west, one sees men, women and children filling its streets.

There was no work to be had at any trade, so I sought a position in a department store as wrapper, \$6 per week. I worked here one week and then was put into the packing room, wages the same, but three times more

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Inquiry is made at this office whether Miss Francis Willard did say she had come to the conclusion, after a life spent in the cause of temperance, that intemperance was not the cause of poverty, but poverty the cause of intemperance; if she did say so, where?—Who can bring help?

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your second question—

The I. W. W. is not and never can become a political party, for the simple reason that the I. W. W. is an economic organization. Economic organizations are constructed along the lines of occupations. Political organizations are constructed upon geographical demarcations. An economic organization would be trammelled by geographic boundary lines. A political organization can operate only within the respective geographic boundaries—assembly district, congressional district, etc. That disposes of the question whether the S. L. P. can with propriety endorse the I. W. W.

Next question next time.

A. W. M., NEW YORK.—Now to your fourth question—

A "country that buys much and sells little" must be almost exclusively a gold or silver producing country. That is, it must be a bullion producer. Such a country would fare ill in the long run. There have been such countries, and they fared decidedly ill.

E. W. C., BELLINGHAM, MASS.—Now to your fourth question—

The working class is robbed in production. The wages it receives for its services are below the value that its services imparted to the commodity. The point is best illustrated in the instance of retail distribution. The salesman wage-earner imparts, through his services, additional value to the goods he sells. When he buys these goods he has to pay the value imparted to them by the labor process all along the line—from the raiser of the raw material, and the manufacturing wage earner, down to the wage earner in the retail shop. This fact proves that it is not as a consumer, but as a producer, that the Working Class is robbed.

Next question next week.

F. J. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Now to your fifth question—

A and B may have incomes of different sizes, and yet their economic status need not be one of inequality. For instance, if A, with equal opportunities to accumulate wealth as B, prefers to work little and bestow his time upon astronomy, while B prefers to see his hoard grow, A, although receiving the full social value of his labor, just as B, would have a smaller income. Economic inequality exists where the opportunities are not equal. In the Socialist Republic economic inequality would be as absurd a conception as darkness in a lighted room.

Next question next week.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Get La Follette's speech on the Aldrich banking bill. That explains the present panic "on the basis of facts."

B. D., CHROME, N. J.—The Dick Military law has the one practical pur-

work. I bore it for eight weeks and had a most intolerable experience.

The packing room was located in the cellar, damp and cold, and no light except a single electric lamp. The cellar was in such an awful condition that it was not fit for a human being to be in for an hour. We were confined in this dungeon throughout the whole day, never getting sunlight or fresh air. Here rats as large as cats scurried around and looked into your eyes. Dust was constantly flying about the air and being breathed in; the damp was a producer of colds, and the surroundings were eminently fitted to lay the foundation for pneumonia and consumption.

There was being held about this time a convention, called to consider methods of dealing with tuberculosis. But so long as conditions such as existed at this department store are allowed to prevail, there never will be any prevention of that dread disease. The eminent doctors should apply their axes to the roots of the evil.

There are numbers of people who stop before this large department store and admire the articles for sale. They never think to consider the burdensome conditions under which the employees are working. They would probably have less regard for the own-

pose of identifying the federal troops with the militia of the several States, so that the former can enter any State, and the militia of any State can be sent into any or all the other States. The bill is in violation of the Constitution, and is intended to circumvent the Constitutional provisions that guarantee the States against military inroads by the Federal Government.

R. McD., AKRON, O.—The principal cause of the rise in prices during the last ten years and odd is the decline in the value of gold.

Next question next week.

"INQUIRER," NEW YORK.—The I. W. W. was soundly organized and is soundly poised. Haytianism is not I. W. W.-ism. Not by a jugful. When the I. W. W. becomes Haytian, then it will have ceased to be the I. W. W., and will have become the W. W. I.

I. O., TACOMA, WASH.—Now to your last question—

The "Money Trust" is a manifestation of American capitalism. That fact coupled with so-called over-production brought on the panic. Hence the opinion that the cause of the panic is stringency in the circulating medium. This opinion only voices the appearance of that latest phenomenon—the Money Trust.

H. N., LANSING, MICH.—Now to your second question—

The organized church, being a human affair, has never been above the morality of its times. It has ever reflected that morality. Consequently, the passage quoted is correct: "The injunction-granting courts set the church's standard of 'legitimacy' regarding Labor's efforts to better its conditions."

Next question next week.

P. E. J., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Read history. It is not the least of the lessons taught by the Eugene Sue stories how a knowledge of history buoys up and steels a man, and how lack of historic knowledge tends to cripple a people. It has been well said: "Before the face of history mythology can not stand." A knowledge of history dispels the mythologic fables with which capitalism seeks to benumb the popular intellect.

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—Address J. A. Barron, Dickinson City, Pa.

"ANARCHIST," NEW YORK.—Politics are corrupt? Sure. So is Unionism. If "corruption" be a deterrent to go into the one, it should be an equal deterrent to go into the other. Call again. 'Tis fun to bowl down Anarchists heels-over-head reasoners.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The first two-thirds of translation have been found. Remaining one-third can be found nowhere in this office.

H. K., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; L. I. L., NIobrara, NEB.; E. L. NEWARK, N. J.; J. V. M., ST. LOUIS, MO.; M. D. F., NEW YORK; L. J. N., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; S. B., DENVER, COLO.; M. M., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; F. J. B., REVERE, MASS.; T. B., PIQUA, O.—Matter received.

ers were the facts to become known.

I had worked about three weeks at the establishment before I introduced the subject of Socialism among my fellow workers. I drew their attention to the existing conditions, not only in our particular place, but also in other stores. It appeared that most of the fellows thought I was talking Greek. I tried to explain the meaning of the word, and that the aim of the Socialist movement was to elevate the workers to a higher standard of life than they now have. But after I got through some pronounced me a lunatic, and told me I belonged inside a lunatic asylum. Others told me I was too young.

It was drawing near to Christmas Eve and we all received a most grand gift. We were given leave of absence and left to sojourn on an extended vacation. Though I had been pronounced crazy by these same fellows previously, they didn't have a word to say.

David Biell

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 27, 1907.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

OFFICIAL

OPERATING FUND.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
422 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

CANADIAN N. E. C. OF S. L. P. ENDORSES UNITY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America, at their last session, passed a resolution calling upon the Socialist Party of the United States to send delegates to a Unity Conference with a view of uniting such parties; there be it
Resolved, That we, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada approve of same, and hereby send international greetings and encouragement to our comrades in the United States.

Signed on behalf of N. E. C. Committee,
G. L. Bryce,
D. Morrison,
P. Courtenay.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the above committee was held on Friday, April 10, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Pl. Walsh chairman.

Financial report: Income \$32.47; mileage \$9.48; expenses \$9.65.

Communications: From A. Morgen resigning from N. Y. S. E. C. due to having moved to New Jersey. From J. Short, resigning from State Committee. Accepted; and Secretary of Correspondence Bureau instructed to notify the next members.

Bill of postage of \$30. ordered paid.

Motion made and seconded that in the future the meetings of N. Y. S. E. C. be held on same nights but the time be changed to 7:30 p.m.

Motion to adjourn carried.

Fred A. Gipp,
Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session with Kinders in the chair. Roll call showed all present but C. Rudolph, who was absent with excuse.

Correspondence: From Organizer Section Roanoke regarding Young and Campbell's organizing expenses. From Henry Kuhn, with report of proceedings of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee; received and filed. From Organizer Section Richmond, on general party affairs. From Secretary of Socialist Women of Greater New York on National Unity, request for address of women sympathizers in locality; received and filed. From Henry Kuhn, voting blanks for election of National Secretary, and giving receipt for \$7 worth of due stamps.

Motion to cancel the debt of \$10 guaranteed by Section Roanoke to Young-Campbell defense fund as per request of Section Roanoke, carried.

Motion to lay over matter of State Campaign Fund until we hear of plan of N. E. C. Sub-Committee for National Campaign Fund, carried.

C. Rudolph was given three months exemption from duty. Motion made and carried that State Secretary communicate with Section Newport News asking it to elect a member to fill Rudolph's place on S. E. C. during his absence.

The financial report was accepted and filed.

Fred. Buxton,
Secretary.

BUFFALO, ATTENTION.

Comrades and Friends:—We extend to you a cordial invitation to attend the meeting of the Labor Lyceum to be held on SUNDAY afternoon, April 13th, at 2 o'clock, at Florence Parlor, 327 Main street.

Boris Reinstein will be the speaker. His subject will be "Who Are the Real Anarchists?"

Reinstein has made a long and deep study of the bomb throwing outrages that have taken place in Europe and America during the last few years, and he has come to the conclusion, which he will support with proof, that these bomb throwing outrages are the result of a capitalist conspiracy. We ask you to advertise this meeting as much as possible, and don't fail to come yourself and bring your friends along.

Emmanuel Hawk.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE PITFALLS OF "VEILED DYNAMITISM," OR "POMPOUS NONSENSE."

BY OLIVE M. JOHNS ON, FRUITVALE, CAL.

R. H. Williams is announcing far and wide, in private correspondence as well as in public, that he has been misrepresented by The People as to the report of his speech at Arlington Hall, March 11. If so, Williams ought to call a meeting of himself and pass resolutions of thanks to The People.

When we read The People's report we thought he had made a virile and spirited attack upon the S. L. P., and we could not think that he had so completely changed front in a few months without good reason therefor. For that reason we were rather inclined to believe in the "misrepresentation theory," never dreaming that if he was wronged he was wronged in his favor. Yet it must be so, as we cannot doubt that the report in the Bulletin of March 14 is authentic and authorized, relating his speech upon the same subject at McMahon's Hall, March 2. A more spineless and slimy jumble of nonsense it has seldom been our misfortune to wade through.

It was at first rather nervously that that we took up the Bulletin. Feeling half convinced that Williams had been misrepresented in The People, and feeling that he could not have changed his mind on the S. L. P. without good reason, we dreaded to find our dear S. L. P. "illusion" shattered and to find ourselves convinced at last that we had been chasing a soap-bubble all these years. But—will we are now almost convinced that Williams has "brikked the wrong bubble." Moreover, we feel that he has furnished us with new conviction that the S. L. P. position is sound as everlasting bedrock.

If The People is of the opinion that the Bulletin report has had sufficient circulation among The People readers so that Williams' argument is exposed in and by itself, then I ask for this space in The People to analyze a few of Williams' "pitfalls." He says:

"The I. W. W. makes clear to the workers that an immediate improvement of their condition is possible only through Industrial Unionism. Thus the I. W. W. saves the working class from the pitfalls of reactionary reform movements and from the allurements of capitalist political issues."

I wonder if Williams remembers how often we have discussed together just this "pitfall." From the very first day the I. W. W. began its agitation the notion implied in the above quotation has constituted its most serious mistake, and I know that Williams knows it. Speakers and writers have called upon the workers to rally in the I. W. W. because "an immediate improvement of their condition is possible only through Industrial Unionism." The impossibility of the A. F. of L. to raise wages, etc., has been cleverly demonstrated and the illusion has been held up that the I. W. W. by the mere magic of its name, even now, without sufficient organization, could accomplish what the A. F. of L. cannot do with at least a semblance of an organization. What has been the result? Workers have been organized. The next week or the next month a strike has been declared. The locals all over the country have been called upon to supply funds. The organization work has consequently been crippled. Inevitably the strike wound up in defeat and the local was soon shattered. Williams himself has been instrumental in leading groups of workers into at least two such pitfalls. We on this coast have not yet forgotten the I. W. W. lumber workers' strikes at Portland, Oregon and Eureka, Cal. The S. L. P., as I am aware, has never kindled illusions in the mind of the working class. Both its economic and political agitation have been strictly revolutionary. It has persistently pointed out to the workers that improvement of their condition is possible only through the establishment of the Socialist Republic. It has demonstrated that the labor movement does not march from victory to victory until it finally wins all, but that, on the contrary, it is bound to march from defeat to defeat until its energy and experience finally culminate in the final great victory—the Social Revolution. Therein, however, consists what the opportunists and immediate improvement preachers term S. L. P. "failure." Without illusions and allurements (and, if you please, these "immediate improvement propositions" ARE ILLUSIONS AND ALLUREMENTS) it is difficult to attract the masses. But illusion and allurements are bound to lead to pitfalls, and pitfall after pitfall does not engender continued confidence. When it comes to fooling the workers you cannot fool them all the time. It is in the long run in-

initely safer to depend on the teaching of economic truths.

Let us pass to the next "pitfall."

"The laws relating to labor's interests must be made in the shops through the industrial organizations. Such laws will refer to wage schedules, understandings with the employers regarding hours of labor, protection of machinery, etc. Only actual wage workers may make and administer such laws, and only actual wage workers may be members of the I. W. W. Hence, the local, national and international administrations of the I. W. W. will be free from the machinations of lawyers, politicians and scheming 'intellectuals' with bourgeois instincts. The 'horny-handed son of toil' will learn to rely upon himself and to look to members of his own class to lead and direct his movement. The emancipation of the working class must be the class-conscious act of the working class itself."

Let us, to use Williams' own method, modify this into the mouthings of the pure and simple political Socialist:

"The capitalists have the economic power. They have millions of dollars to the workers' pennies. Therefore they can coerce the workers in the shop and factory and buy up the leaders of the union. Nothing can ever be won by the workers on the economic field. The S. P. is free from scheming labor leaders. Locked up with his ballot on election day the workingman is as big as Carnegie and Rockefeller. The 'horny-handed son of toil' has no boss when he casts his ballot. 'Workingmen of all countries, unite!' The emancipation of the working class must be the class-conscious act of the working class itself. 'Vote for the S. P. and be saved!' Hurrah!"

It is strange how alike the language of all the "pure and simple" really is and how true it is that "The devil can cite Scripture for his own purpose."

In the next paragraph Williams enters into "politics" and the first "political action" he mentions is the press. Never mind his juggling with the word "politics." That is not the crucial point of that particular paragraph. The point is that he does not recognize as "political action" the S. L. P. party-owned press. That "ideal" must first be transferred to the I. W. W. and the I. W. W. press only is "politics." As a silent conclusion we may draw that the S. L. P. press has fulfilled its usefulness, if indeed it ever be conceded that it possessed any.

In this covert attack upon The People is no doubt to be found the cause that Connelly rushes to Williams' aid at his second lecture before the S. L. P., and that we find these two, of all people, locked in each other's embrace. Enmity towards The People and the S. L. P. is indeed capable of "making strange bedfellows."

The next paragraph of importance is the one that deals with "what is ordinarily regarded as political action." This, in Williams' opinion, the I. W. W. will have nothing to do with. He winds up by saying:

"Nothing but a powerful I. W. W. functioning on a national scale and reflecting itself on the political field through its press and system of agitation, can hold in check the capitalists' committee of repression known as the government. In proportion as the political and economic power of the working class increases through the I. W. W., the political as well as the economic power of the capitalist class wanes—until finally the government of future society, Industrial Democracy, replaces the present political autocracy, the government of capitalism. That is the significance of a 'peaceful solution of the labor question.'"

This he tells us, seriously, we presume, after having announced that:

"To-day we have judges' injunctions against workmen on strike. To-day we have judges' decisions against so-called labor laws, as for instance the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision declaring an Employer's Liability Law unconstitutional. To-day we have court decisions legalizing the kidnapping of labor leaders, as in the celebrated case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the kidnapped officials of the Western Federation of Miners. To-day we see workmen railroaded to prison after farcical trials, as were Preston and Smith at Goldfield, Nev. To-day we see the militia and the federal troops called out with increasing frequency to break strikes."

This he tells us, conscious as he ought to be that the work for the emancipation of the working class will be no midsummer day picnic.

This he tells us when he ought to know that the harder the capitalist becomes pressed by the working class, the more tyrannical will it become. This he tells us, seriously I presume, to-day when the struggle is becoming intensified on all sides: when the "political act" (free speech) is being suppressed throughout the length and breadth of the land; when the suppression of the free press seems to be foreshadowed close at its heels, and when thought and education are being perverted by all the agencies of capitalism. This is, indeed, a most opportune time to tell us that "as the political and economic power of the working class increases through the I. W. W., the political as well as economic power of the capitalist class wanes."!!!!

What is the difference between that language and that held by Samuel Gompers, when he says: "We will organize and organize, and organize, till we get a little more, and a little more, and a little more till we finally get the whole thing." In the words of "Hosea Biglow":

"You think that's ellerkence—I call it shoddy."

A thing—wun't cover soul nor body: I like the plain all-wool o' common-sense

Thet warns ye now, an' will a twelve-month hence."

In his conclusion there follows a general upbraiding of S. L. P. members in general and a few of them in particular, for not being able to keep distinct the S. L. P. "language" and the I. W. W. "language." Yet, for all he has to say, I fail to realize the essential difference of the two languages. When the S. L. P. insists first, last and all the time that the labor movement must be ECONOMIC AS WELL AS POLITICAL, and the I. W. W. declares that "all the toilers must come together on the political as well as on the economic field," what in the name of common sense is the difference? And what is the difference between these "languages" and that of Marx when he said: "Only the trade union can set on foot the true political party of the working class."

Marx was not a juggler of phrases. He used technical terms and insisted upon their meaning. When he said "political party" we can be sure that he meant the thing that both language and history designate as such: The S. L. P. being a political party there can be no doubt that when it says "political" it means "what is ordinarily regarded as political action."

There remains therefore only to be interpreted the "language" of the I. W. W. It is plain and explicit in declaring for the "political unity of the working class." Three successive conventions of the I. W. W. have stood by that declaration. Men have gathered from all over the country in whom large groups of workers have placed confidence. The I. W. W. conventions have been taken seriously indeed. Are we now to be told by Williams that these bodies either did not know "what is ordinarily regarded as politics" or else that they should be regarded as a bunch of children who found themselves up against one thing and then said "let's play, it is something else?"

Politics grew in history with the state, and the state was an inevitable corollary of class society. The "State" will exist as long as capitalism exists and while we have a political state "what is ordinarily meant by political action" will be used as a method of settling disputes. The simplest ignorance certainly knows what political "ordinarily" means and no amount of word jugglery can make politics out of cheap oratory, "penny-a-liners," or Sunday school lessons.

With much emphasis Williams says: "Hands off!" and speaks an authoritative "we" for the whole of the I. W. W. It is just possible, however, that the working class may say "Hands off!" to the self-styled leader who presumes to dictate with too much certainty what sort of a weapon the oppressed workers shall use against their capitalist foe. It is just possible that the locals that stood back of the three I. W. W. conventions may have one little word to say how the Preamble shall be interpreted or misinterpreted.

The whole speech is one gigantic "pitfall," namely, the one of "pure and simple physical force." Whatever The People may otherwise have done to the Arlington Hall speech, in that particular we may be sure it did not misrepresent; so nicely does this one prove it. For all the "eloquence" about "peaceful solutions," it leads directly to physical encounter. It has been well said that "pure and simple economics and pure and simple socialist politics lead alike to Commune disasters."

Is it possible that Williams, who presumes to speak with such authority for the I. W. W., who has presumed to accept a position as organizer and speaker, does not see the differ-

ence in the position that he takes and that of the S. L. P. and of the I. W. W., unless it shall officially declare otherwise? This position is that the political reflex of the Labor Movement does the active fighting upon the civilized plane of political argument with the ballot. In the background, as the solid foundation, is the Industrial Union gathering the necessary force to enforce the mandate of the ballot. This is done by organizing the workers in the shop and factory, there to remain upon the day of political victory and "take and hold that which they produce by their labor." Moreover, it will have ready in its organization the framework of the industrial republic that will supersede the modern state.

In the Williams proposition on the contrary, the economic I. W. W. is the fighting force. It alone is the thing. It comes forward to "accomplish the immediate improvement of the workers" and to crowd the capitalist step by step until they are down and out. It must therefore waste its energy, ITS FORCE, in skirmishes. It is bound to get into encounters with the capitalists, that sooner or later must become physical. Under such circumstances how in the name of common sense are you going to prevent disaster?

It is time "our leaders" learn the A. B. C. of the labor movement before they take upon themselves to lay down the law.

March 30, 1935.

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE?

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TOWARD PUSHING THE SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA?

For the week ending April 3rd, we received 96 subs to The Weekly People and 51 mail subs to The Daily People, a total of 147 for the week. Those sending five or more were: L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., 5; F. G. Kremer, Milwaukee, Wis., 6; D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash., 6; F. Schade, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 5.

Others sent as follows: F. Brown, Cleveland, 4; J. Greenberg, Brooklyn, 4; C. Pierson, Chicago, 4; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., 4; H. Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y., 4; P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y., 4; C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn., 3; B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., 4; J. R. Pulley, Fulton, Ky., 3.

It will be seen that of the total of subs received, 56 were sent by thirteen persons; and as eight others sent 16, it means that twenty-one sent 72 subs, or near one-half of the total received.

In the face of the remarkable opportunity for propaganda that confronts us, the inactivity of so many of our friends is most deplorable. Not the least of the evils that flow from this persistent inactivity is the fix it places the Party institutions in. If you are in earnest, comrades, you will have to show it in a more practical and substantial way than you have been doing. All honor to the active ones; they are the salt of the movement.

For lack of funds Labor News work is tied up, and orders are very slow. Get in line for propaganda work, and do it quickly. We are not parlor Socialists, nor are we Socialists who imagine that by thinking, talking or believing that things will take care of themselves, the movement can grow. On the contrary, we of the S. L. P. know that the movement can only be developed by the hard and untiring effort of its advocates. To the work, ye militants!

? Does This Fit Your Case ?

"Have I missed a chance to get a subscriber to the WEEKLY PEOPLE?"

"Coming to think of it, I did. There is Tom Jones. I met him an hour ago. I've known Tom for a long time. He is a nice fellow, open-minded, always ready to investigate, and he would have subscribed had I asked him. But I forgot."

"And there is that man I met in the car this morning while going to work. I got into a discussion with him about Socialism. He didn't know much about it but seemed eager to learn by the way he picked up the points I threw at him. Yet I never thought of the prepaid postal cards in my pocket."

"There are two possible subscribers lost in one day. I must not let that happen again and I shall not. There is Haggerty and Johnson, too, whose subscriptions are about to run out. I must see both to-morrow and sell them each a yearly postal card."

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The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

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TO CANADIAN FRIENDS

Due to the amendment of postal regulations between the United States and Canada daily newspapers may again be mailed as second class matter. Subscription rates to Canada, on The Daily People, will henceforth be the same as for the United States: One year \$2.00, six months \$1.00, three months \$0.50. Our Canadian friends should now go to work and boost up the circulation of The Daily People.

Daily People
P. O. Box 1576
New York